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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. Golding Bird, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. Pereira, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30. THE WORKMAN. Conclude with a favourite Farce.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A new Ministry has been formed with M. Duclerc as President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Tirard is Minister of Finance. General Billot and Admiral Jauréguiberry retain their posts in the War and Marine departments. The new Premier is a Senator, who has had some experience of office, and is highly respected, but it is said he has had no connection with diplomatic matters. In the Chamber on Tuesday, M. Duclerc made a declaration of his policy to the House. He stated that the Cabinet would be guided by the spirit of the vote by which the credits required for a partial occupation of the Suez Canal were rejected. If events arose appearing to involve the interests or the honour of France, the Chamber would be convoked. The Government would, moreover, endeavour to conciliate the various fractions of the Republican majority. The *Daily News* Paris correspondent says the Duclerc combination is merely a temporary makeshift, and that its only chance of living to November is in the immediate prorogation of the Chamber.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Paris says that ill-feeling against England is increasing every moment in France, and that there public opinion is beginning to ridicule the Republican form of Government, which has caused France to be the laughing-stock of all Europe. Men of reputation and character are not willing to serve a country reduced to these conditions, and hence M. Grévy has great difficulty in procuring a new Ministry.

Auriol, a priest, the curé of Nohedes, in the Pyrénées-Orientales, after a trial lasting several days, has been found guilty of having poisoned two women from whom he had obtained wills in his favour. He hastened to realise considerable sums from their estate, and sent 5,000 francs to a schoolmistress with whom he had intended to elope and marry. The jury gave him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, only from unwillingness to send a priest to the guillotine, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

GERMANY.—A Reuter's telegram says that the Berlin Liberal Press animadvert upon a decision recently adopted by the Prince Bishop of Breslau by which Catholic parish priests who, in spite of the conflict between Church and State, have remained faithful to the laws of the country, and been entrusted by the State with parochial functions, are required to immediately lay down their offices under pain of anathema. It is pointed out that this step may prove the germ of a serious conflict, as the laws of the country protect public functionaries, and prelates who nevertheless hold out threats of ecclesiastical punishments, render themselves liable to heavy fines and imprisonment. The Government are said to be greatly surprised at the course taken by the Bishop, who was considered an ecclesiastic of a mild and conciliatory character.

At last Thursday's jubilee at the Warzburg University, Mr. Fawcett (the English Postmaster-General), Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Sir James Paget, Professor Alexander Bell, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Charles Siemens, of London, had honorary degrees conferred upon them. M. Waddington, the French ex-Minister, was the recipient of a similar honour.

RUSSIA.—There are now two secret societies at St. Peteraburg, established for the protection of the Emperor against the Nihilists. One is called "The Holy League;" the other, "The Volunteer Guard." The leader of the Holy League, whose aim is restricted to preventing attempts on the Emperor's life, is M. Pobedonoscheff. The Volunteer Guard, on the other hand, which is led by Count Worontzoff-Dashkoff, has formed itself into a political party, and strives to influence the general policy of the empire. The following are the principal points of its programme:—(1) The transfer of the financial and political administration, with the exception of all matters relating to the Supreme Court of Justice and the political police, to the provincial assemblies, and free election of the local authorities; (2) the raising, collection, and expenditure of all indirect taxes to be also transferred to the provincial assemblies; (3) the assessment of these taxes according to the amount of the tax-payer's property; (4) the exemption of the communes from the payment of emancipation fees in respect of uncultivated land, and the grant of land to such communes as are unable to provide for their maintenance out of the produce of their existing holdings; and (5) the convocation of a general Parliament on the day of the coronation, for the purpose of discussing the bases of a Constitution. This programme received the approval of General Ignatieff, whose recommendation of it to the Emperor is said to have been the cause of his dismissal, and the rival Society, the "Holy League," is now predominant at the Russian Court.

EGYPT.—The first serious engagement between the British troops and those of Arabi was fought last Saturday. Sir Richard Alison, in order to obtain authentic information of Arabi's position and the forces by which it is held, directed a reconnaissance in force along both banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, which led to a smart encounter, inflicting serious loss on the enemy, and at the same time showed his camp to contain from four to six thousand men. The affair lasted a couple of hours, when our guns and troops withdrew. Lieutenant Howard Vyse and two seamen were killed, and twenty-two men were wounded, five dangerously. Sir Archibald Alison has telegraphed the following particulars to the War Office:—"Alexandria, August 6, 1.35 a.m.—Persistent native reports existing for the last two days that Arabi was retiring from Kafr-el-Dowar upon Damanhar, I determined to make a reconnaissance which would ascertain clearly whether Arabi still held his original position strongly. For this purpose I directed a half-battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and a half-battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, with one 9-pounder gun and the whole of the mounted infantry, to advance along the east bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The 60th Rifles, with one 9-pounder gun, were to advance along the west bank. This constituted my left attack. They were to follow the line of the canal till they reached a house in a grove of trees towards the point where the railway coming from Cairo approaches nearest to the canal. Along this line of rail a strong battalion of marines was to come up in a train to the Malaha Junction, preceded by the naval armoured train carrying one 40-pounder gun and two 9-pounder guns, a Nordenfeldt, and two Gatlings. The train was to stop at the Malaha Junction. The Marines were to detrain there, and advance by the railway line, accompanied by the two 9-pounder guns, and covered by the fire of the 40-pounder from the train. The left column commenced its advance at a quarter to five in the afternoon from the out picket station of the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the canal. It soon came into action with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side, and a strong defensible house and gardens upon the other. These positions were carried. At this time Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles, attached to the mounted infantry, and a soldier of the corps were killed. The enemy then took up a second position half a mile in rear of the first, upon the east bank of the canal, among high crops and houses, and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this position also the enemy was driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself, which followed what was somewhat the chord of the arc upon which the left column was moving. I placed the marines and nine-pounder guns dragged by blue-jackets to the west of and under cover of the railway embankment, and moved them forward as rapidly as possible, and quite out of sight of the enemy engaged with Colonel Thackwell, with a view of cutting off their retreat. After a time our movement was perceived, and the enemy opened upon us with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I came to the point where the railway approaches nearest to the Mahmoudieh Canal. I then opened fire with musketry from the railway embankment upon the enemy lining the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The two nine-pounders were dragged up on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the forty-pounder firing over our heads against the point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear, fixing my right upon both sides of the embankment. I now threw forward two companies to carry a house near the canal, and followed up this movement by throwing some four companies still more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal. I had now attained the position I wished, and formed a diagonal line across both the canal and the railway. The enemy fell back slowly before us. The fire of the nine-pounder and nine-centimetre guns which they shortly after brought into action was speedily got under by the fire of my artillery. The object of the reconnaissance upon my part was attained. Desirous of inducing the enemy to develop his full power before withdrawing, I held my position for about three-quarters of an hour, until dusk was rapidly drawing on. I then determined to withdraw. This movement was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision by the Marine Battalion, under Colonel Tuson. They fell back by alternate companies with the regularity of a field day. Every attempt of the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the 40-pounder and the steady firing of the 9-pounder naval guns. The losses of the enemy seem to have been very great; and they were so dispirited that, contrary to the usual practice of Asiatics, they made no attempt to follow up our withdrawal. The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the Mahala Junction, and slowly steamed back to Alexandria. At the same time the left column withdrew along the banks of the canal to the Ramleh lines unmolested. As a reconnaissance the success of the movement was all that I could wish. I regret to state that our loss has been somewhat heavy. It was especially so in the Marine Battalion and seamen under my immediate direction, who, I fear, have lost one man killed and some twenty wounded. In the left attack, as far as I have yet heard, there has been one officer and one private killed, and six or seven privates wounded. The officer killed is, I grieve to state, Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles. He was one of the most promising officers I have ever met. Detailed lists of the killed and wounded will be telegraphed as soon as received."

The correspondent of the *Standard*, in his account of the engagement, which, he says, was "carried out after the good old fashion of the British soldier," thus refers to the death of Lieutenant Vyse:—"Poor Vyse, a favourite with every one, was struck high in the leg, and the arteries being severed he bled to death. His comrades would not desert his body, but carried it back under a tremendous fire, the two wounded men, who were still able to use their rifles, covering their retreat with their fire."

The enemy were engaged on Sunday and Monday in burying their dead, two hundred having been killed in Saturday's fighting. Some Egyptians taken prisoners state that Arabi has with him twelve thousand regular troops and four thousand Bedouins at Kafr Dowar. A good deal of dissatisfaction is said to prevail in Arabi's camp.

The 78th Highlanders landed at Alexandria on Monday. The water supply is steadily decreasing.

A message sent by the Queen to the troops at Alexandria, praising their conduct in Saturday's engagement, was read on Tuesday. Major-General Alison replied, thanking Her Majesty for her message.

Arabi's force showing increased activity on Tuesday, the *Superb* opened fire on some newly-erected entrenchments. The population is said to be returning to Alexandria.

The *Standard's* Alexandria correspondent telegraphs:—

"Arabi is, without doubt, preparing to fight a general action on the ground in our immediate front, which, up to the time of Saturday's reconnaissance, was held only as an advanced post."

The *Standard's* correspondent, in a telegram dated Wednesday night, states:—

"This evening Admiral Seymour inspected the crew and Marines of the ironclad train, and congratulated them in a few sailor-like sentences on the good work that they had done, after which he read to them the Queen's message regarding Saturday's action. The train then proceeded to the front, the Admiral and his staff accompanying it as far as the new posts on the canal, where he inspected the bridge thrown across it by the *Hecla's* men yesterday. He then returned to Alexandria. The train then proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The enemy's infantry could be seen in force all over the ground across which the Marines and Rifles advanced the other day. The earthworks have been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours, and some more guns placed in position. The train went very quietly forward, enabling us to make a very complete and careful inspection. We went well within range of their guns, our 40-pounder being loaded and ready for action. As the enemy must know the exact range, we expected every moment to be received with a salute of shell; but all remained silent on their part, although we could see the tops of the gunners' heads over the new earthworks. The inspection being ended the engine was reversed, and we steamed quickly to the rear. The instant the movement was observed the enemy opened fire from nine guns and three rocket tubes. For a minute or two it was somewhat hot. One shrapnel shell, with a time fuse, burst high overhead; percussion shells shrieked by, and bursting in the swamp threw up masses of mud mingled with the smoke; rockets whizzed overhead, some of them ascending high into the clear blue of the evening sky; and falling very wide of the mark. As long as we were in range the fire of the guns followed us. The sudden change of direction of the train disconcerted the gunners, whose pieces had probably been laid upon some point in advance of that at which the train stopped; their aim, therefore, was wild and hurried, and no damage whatever was done."

Telegraphing from Constantinople on Wednesday, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"The Sultan is now becoming thoroughly alarmed by the energetic activity of England and the apathetic inactivity of the other Powers, and is beginning to perceive that further inactivity on his part would endanger at once his rights of sovereignty in Egypt and his prestige as Caliph throughout the Mussulman world. If England acted alone in Egypt, she might be tempted to make some such arrangement as France made in Tunis, and, on the ground that the Sultan had refused to co-operate in restoring order, she might not only replace his sovereignty by a British protectorate, but might still further weaken his hold on Northern Africa and Arabia by encouraging the idea of an Arab Caliphate. This danger was dimly foreshadowed by Lord Dufferin when he declared at the meeting of the Conference on Saturday that in consequence of the delay in formally accepting the Identical Note his Government might perhaps consider that the Porte had refused the invitation. As soon as the possibility of such a contingency was clearly perceived, the Porte suddenly showed extraordinary impatience to accept the European mandate, and even abandoned for the moment its usual calm, dignified demeanour. Instead of waiting until the Conference could be convoked in the ordinary way, the Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphed to the Ambassadors at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, requesting them to assemble at nine, and announcing that he would come to Therapia and make an important communication. As the Ambassadors could not assemble at two hours' notice, the meeting did not take place; but Said Pasha nevertheless went to Therapia and informed those of them he could find that he was ready to sign a protocol accepting the Identinal Note without reservation, and that the Sultan's proclamation demanded by Lord Dufferin would be prepared without delay. We have here an event almost unprecedented in Turkish diplomatic history; for one of the Porte's fundamental principles of action is never to take more than one step at a time, especially when the step is the result of external pressure. At Monday's meeting, however, it turned out that the Porte's departure from its customary mode of action had not been so great as was supposed, for, though the protocol was duly signed, the imperial proclamation was not produced. Said Pasha said, privately it is true, that the document had been prepared and that he had a copy of it in his pocket; but it was, unfortunately, in the Turkish language, which none of his colleagues understood, and consequently it was not communicated to the meeting. Meanwhile his Excellency unofficially gave assurances that it left no doubt as to the Sultan's attitude, and that its contents and tone would be found to be highly satisfactory."

In a later despatch the correspondent adds:—

"The assurances given unofficially by Said Pasha to the Ambassadors, promising an imperial proclamation to the Egyptian people, turn out to have been fully justified. I am assured by a competent and impartial authority, who has read the draft of the proclamation, that both the contents and the tone are satisfactory. It condemns the conduct of the military leaders as rebellious and criminal, it mentions the Porte's friendly relations with England, and announces clearly the intention of the Imperial Government to support the authority of the Khedive. A literal translation will be communicated to Lord Dufferin, and there is little doubt that it will obtain his approval. Negotiations for the conclusion of the military convention between England and the Porte, with a view to regulating the conditions of the joint occupation, have been begun, but have not got beyond the discussion of general principles; so that it is by no means certain that the departure of Dervish Pasha as Military Commander and Server Pasha as Civil Commissioner will take place to-morrow as announced.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs has made a communication to the British Ambassador announcing that it is intended to despatch to-morrow the first detachment of Turkish troops for Egypt. The detachment will consist of about 6,000 men."

A telegram from the *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople gives the following account of the influence exercised by M. de Lesseps' interference in the affairs of Egypt:—

"That Italy, Germany, and Austria have strongly encouraged Turkey in the attitude she has assumed upon Egyptian affairs is well known; but another more recent fact has most mischievously influenced the Palace and the Porte by strengthening the opinion that France also was strongly opposed to British intervention, was antagonistic to the declared policy of England, and was not disinclined to lend aid to the Arabi party, or, at any rate, to any action which would lead to the removal of the Khedive. I allude to M. de Lesseps' meddling beyond his province as chairman of the Canal Company. The energetic octogenarian displays most wonderful activity in corresponding with numerous private and public persons; and while speaking in strong terms of what he styles the neutrality of the Canal, he has got into the political bearings of the question, and violently attacked what he is pleased to declare England's aggressive and arbitrary action. All such telegrams as those recently despatched by M. de Lesseps, no matter to whom they are addressed, are invariably forwarded to the Palace here, and from their private character they necessarily produce a greater impression, because they are supposed not to be written with a direct political aim. The purport of all M. de Lesseps' telegrams, even when addressed to members of his family, has been abuse of England and an advocacy of the absolute necessity that France should separate from her. One of the latest messages spoke of the great impetus given to the political influence of France among the Arabs by the refusal of the French Chamber to vote the supplies required for the expedition to Egypt. I have it on the authority of one who has had the opportunity of seeing the telegrams in question that they have not been without influence in producing the hesitation of the Sultan to accept the proposals of England."

An important arrest was made in Alexandria on Wednesday in the person of Hajji Moussa, one of the Alexandrian Mustafizin most deeply implicated in the events of the 11th of June. When arrested he was actually doing duty as a policeman. According to the evidence forthcoming, he is alleged to have taken an active part in the plundering, to have robbed many women, and to have murdered the Kawass of the French Consulate.

The subjoined telegram is from Alexandria, dated August 10:—

"Sir E. Malet arrived early this morning, and at once had an interview with the Khedive. His strong personal influence with Tewfik Pasha cannot but greatly facilitate matters.

"In the afternoon the Duke of Connaught arrived by the *Orient*, as well as Sir John Adye in the *Salamis;* the former, accompanied by Sir E. Malet, visited the Khedive, who will return the visit on board the *Helicon* to-morrow. A Council of War, at which his Royal Highness was present, was held this afternoon on board the *Helicon*. Admiral Seymour signalled this morning the promotions gazetted for the bombardment of Alexandria, all of which were fully deserved, though some conspicuous names are absent. The promotions from Commanders to Post-Captains and of Lieutenants to Commanders necessitates the removal from their ships of those promoted, who are naturally among those who have most distinguished themselves not only in the naval action, but in duties on shore. The loss of such men as Beresford, Thomas, Morrison, Boldero, and Bradford, all of whom have done excellent work on shore, will be most seriously felt; and at the very moment when we are feeling the very urgent want of first-class men for the government of the town, it would seem incredible that the authorities should refuse to avail themselves of their services, when they are thus, so to speak, placed at their disposal by the exigencies of the service. I say 'very urgent' want, for it would be folly to conceal the fact that a marked change has recently come over the administration of the town. I do not apportion blame, for it is impossible to say how much is due to red-tapeism and how much to instructions from home; but I do say that we miss, and, unless it is remedied, shall soon have grave occasion to deplore, the strong hands which created order out of chaos and maintained it up to the day when the authority was placed in other hands. That relegation of authority was necessary, for valuable men like those I have named could not be spared from their ships, but their well-earned promotion now necessitates their withdrawal from the ships, and we may surely expect that even red-tapeism will not allow that the men who have learned experience and won their laurels shall be sent home to idleness, while their places are supplied by English officials without experience, or Egyptian officials with an experience that is their greatest condemnation."

The following is from Ramleh of the same date:—

"A Circassian was brought in yesterday afternoon who had passed through Arabi's camp. He states that in Saturday's engagement there were one colonel, one captain, one subaltern, and 76 men killed, and a great number of wounded; but he does not say how many. He appears also to have valuable information regarding the enemy's forces; but I have not yet been able to get details further than that 25 battalions are said to be posted along the Mahmoudieh Canal, between Kafrdowar and Arabi's advanced outposts, and 11 batteries of field artillery with them. He confirms the rumour that Arabi is in bad health.

"An Egyptian cavalry soldier, belonging to the Khedive's Palace Guard, was yesterday afternoon taken in attempting to cross our lines on Waterworks' Hill. He was mounted, and thought to elude observation by following a carriage containing some naval officers who had driven out from Alexandria to visit the lines. On being arrested and examined he was found to possess a paper written in Arabic. The account he gave of himself was that he had been sent from the Palace with a letter for the Chief of Police in Ramleh. As, however, the route he was taking did not agree with his statement, the probability is that he was trying to make his way to the enemy's lines. He was taken into Alexandria this morning to be examined, and if the paper found on him was meant to be conveyed to Arabi's camp it may disclose some traitorous correspondence between some of the Palace officials and Arabi.

"The earthwork which was fired upon two days ago by the *Superb* was yesterday left unmolested, although working parties were seen on it. The mound in question is only two miles east of Ramleh in the Aboukir direction.

"Last night passed quietly throughout our lines. The enemy's working parties are still busily engaged entrenching four miles from our lines on the other side of Millaha Junction."

The Khedive has issued the following proclamation to the Egyptian people:—

"We, the Khedive of Egypt, give notice to the Egyptian people that Achmed Arabi Pasha has committed odious acts prejudicial to the country and population—acts which are viewed with horror by the Powers, and which have induced them to consider the country and inhabitants as savages. By his disobedience and intrigues Arabi caused the first massacre of Alexandria, and the events which

followed at Tanta and elsewhere, and which have injured commercial and agricultural affairs; he has disobeyed the orders of the Sultan to discontinue the fortifications of Alexandria, which disobedience has occasioned their destruction and loss of life. He has pillaged and set fire to the town; he has retired with his troops to Kafrdwar without our orders, which necessitated the landing of English troops to extinguish the fire, to stop the pillage, and guard the town; he has, besides, prevented the people returning, has also prevented all correspondence with them, and he has cut off the water. In fact, his insolence and his calumnies have become notorious. For all these reasons he is declared a rebel, and merits severe punishment according to both civil and religious law. With all this he has not ceased his knaveries, and enforces assistance from soldiers who follow him in this path. He has passed the limits of expenditure allowed by the Treasury." (Here follows a list of grievances.) "Now, out of pity for Egypt and the Egyptians, and fearing the ills which may overtake them, we repeat both to people and army that every man who follows this rebel and assists in his rebellion will be culpable towards God. He will not be pardonable in our eyes, for we regard him as much a rebel as Arabi himself. He will be deprived, he and his descendants, of all ranks, of all emolument, of every pension and privilege; so that the people may know that we are the Ruler, and that they must not disobey us. Also every person who has paid to this rebel or to his companions anything that belongs by right to the Government, under any pretence whatsoever, must alone suffer the loss of what he has paid; he will have no right to ask that he shall be credited with it."

A Court Circular, dated Osborne, August 9, contains the following:—"The Queen has communicated to the officers and men of the naval and military forces at Alexandria Her Majesty's appreciation of their services in the late engagements, her sympathy for the losses sustained, and her anxiety for the welfare of the wounded."

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

July, 13, 1882.

The Session of the Cape Parliament came to a termination on 1st July by prorogation. There were signs of a probable dissolution at an earlier date, the members of the two Chambers being in conflict on the Ministerial policy in Basutoland. All through the session the Government were in fear and jeopardy of displacement; but the want of an organised Opposition under accepted leadership saved them from precipitate and disgraceful ejectment. They remain in office till next general election takes place—next year. It is difficult to sum up the good of this Session. The policy of their predecessors in office has been reversed, and they have virtually surrendered the management of affairs in Basutoland to the rebellious. The argument was—Better have peace at any price than a continuation of war. Hence the Peace Preservation Act was repealed, and the attempt at disarmament abandoned. It follows that compensation of the loyalists must be made in some form or other, and that, to a greater extent than heretofore, the Basutos must be allowed to do as they please. The subject is one of undoubted difficulty; but the way in which it was handled by the Secretary for Native Affairs was not creditable to him on the score of statesmanship, or of ordinary courtesy towards opponents. In fact, all through the Session, wherever antagonism was apprehended, the tone and temper of the Ministers was simply outrageous. Native affairs are the *bête noire* of government all over South Africa, and the horizon is not free at this moment from clouds of ill-omen. In Zululand there is an undercurrent of restlessness and dissatisfaction, which, it is feared, is promoted by the admirers and adherents of Cetewayo. In Transvaal the Boers, aided and assisted by their relations from the borders of the Free State and Cape Colony, have been carrying on a guerilla warfare with the Kaffirs along their western borders, determined, if possible, to exterminate the Ballapines and occupy their country. The latest accounts from that quarter speak of an armistice, upon the understanding of a cession by Mankorvane, the chief paramount, of a large strip of territory and the promise on the Boer side of "protection" to him and his people. This is very much after the fashion of the ancient fable where the weaker is promised peace and security, and finally is engulfed in the capacious maw of the devourer. This result is not unlikely—nay, in time is pretty certain to transpire, especially as, when appealed to on behalf of a quondam ally, the Cape Government declared their determination to observe a policy of "neutrality"—which is only following in the steps of the Boers at Pretoria—and allowing extermination to be pursued upon any and all principles, in any and every direction. The Imperial Government could not do better than withdraw from the continent altogether. The *Drummond Castle* steamer brought the smallpox to the colony on its last arrival in Table Bay; and, though placed in quarantine for a term, and the usual precautions taken against the spread of the disease, cases have been discovered in the purlieus, and the infection has spread inland to Worcester, and great apprehension is felt at the possibility of its extending to our large centres, where a numerous native population is employed—such as Port Elizabeth and the Diamond Fields. Indeed, already it is mentioned that the Kaffirs (Zulus principally) who are engaged in the diamond mines at Kimberley, have taken fright at the prospect of its appearance there, and are migrating homewards in bands, much to the inconvenience of their employers. Meanwhile, in all the towns and villages active efforts are being made to prevent disease, and all, young and old, white and coloured, who can be persuaded to do so are being vaccinated. The time of year is, fortunately, favourable to success in stamping out the plague, being winter. In Church matters, the Metropolitan has issued a notice convening the Provincial Synod to meet in the Cathedral at Capetown on January 25, 1883, and meetings are being held in the parishes of the several dioceses for the election of representatives, clerical and lay. Important subjects are likely to be brought forward, and not the least some action to be resolved upon to secure property given for Church purposes, when the Sees were first created under letters patent. News per cable of the failure of the appeal of the Bishop of Grahamstown has caused a good deal of feeling, though not altogether unexpected, as it was known that the animus of the Court was unmistakeably hostile to the appellant during the hearing. It is mentioned that Governor Sir Hercules Robinson will shortly visit the remote parts of the colony, contemplating a visit to the mining region of Griqualand. Few governors have found Capetown so unbearable as the present—none have been so candid in their expression of the want of "quality" among the visitors at Government House. So that a trip to the "tin-palaces" of Kimberley, and the unrestrained familiarity of its general population, may perhaps be agreeable in more senses than one, and, as in the case of his Excellency's enforced residence in Natal, may, on his return to the metropolis, lead to a more appreciative estimation of Capetown and its suburbs.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The Labour League movement is proceeding in a rather sluggish way, only a few meetings having been as yet held, and those not very imposing, but the seeds of a new and dangerous agitation are scattered all over the country. A meeting was held on Sunday, at Bill, at which the irrepressible Captain Dugmore attended and enlightened his audience on the respective attitudes of the farmers and the labourers, the definition of the legal limits of moral pressure, and other matters. Resolutions were passed calling upon the labourers in the King's County to join in asserting their just rights to "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, decent houses, and half an acre for every twenty-five acres in the farm;" also reminding the farmers of the assistance which they had received from the labourers in obtaining the Land Act, denouncing the Land Corporation, and calling upon Messrs. Parnell and Davitt to fulfil the promise which they gave in October last, and to devote to the claims of the labourers the same attention which they had given to the farmers.

A meeting of over 1,000 herds and labourers was also held on Sunday in Roscommon, and resolutions were passed demanding an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. in their wages, with improved dwellings, and declaring their intention to strike if their demands were not complied with.

A demonstration of the Labour League took place on Sunday, near the village of Aglish, county Waterford. It was one of the largest yet held in the south of Ireland, all the surrounding districts for many miles being represented. The place of meeting was a field in the farm of Michael M'Grath, an ex-suspect. There were numerous bands, with banners bearing such inscriptions as "Long live Parnell and Davitt," "Prosperity to the Labour Movement," "Justice is all that we want." Several liberated suspects were on the platform. Mr. Wall, chairman of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians, was called to the chair, and expressed his sympathy with the movement. He said he hoped to see the day when the labourers would be able to choose their chairman out of their own ranks to be the exponent of their rights. He regretted to say that there was a great deal of callousness on the part of some farmers towards the labourers, and a desire to treat them in the same despotic and tyrannical way in which the landlords treated themselves. But nothing could be more cruel, for the farmers well knew the privations which the labourers suffered, and should be the first to relieve them. The men who stood shoulder to shoulder with the farmers in their struggle should not now be forgotten, and the farmer who did not deal fairly with his labourers did not deserve to be dealt fairly with by his landlord. Resolutions were adopted establishing a branch of the Labour League in the district, and making similar demands and declarations to those contained in the resolutions passed at other meetings. The county members were denounced as well as the Land Corporation.

The first case under the Prevention of Crime Act at Dungarvan was heard at the Petty Sessions Court on Saturday. William Carthy was sent to gaol for a fortnight with hard labour for intimidating another labourer in the employment of a farmer, in order to compel him to leave his situation. A number of persons have been summoned under the Crimes Act for being out at night without being able to give a satisfactory reason. In most of the cases the defendants explained the circumstances and were discharged.

At Drumshambro Petty Sessions a tenant farmer named Gildea was prosecuted for attempting to intimidate another farmer from grazing cattle on a boycotted farm. He was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour, himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each, but refused to do so, and elected to be imprisoned for a month with hard labour.

A valuable horse, the property of a respectable labouring farmer named M'Cormick, residing at Dunane, about six miles from Boyle, has been maliciously stabbed and mutilated. The cause of the outrage is said to be that Mr. M'Cormack, who is a "handy man," did some carpenter's work for a farmer who is boycotted.

A Special Petty Session was held on Saturday in Tuam for the purpose of hearing a charge against Mr. Kelly, proprietor of the *Tuam Herald*, for publishing a letter of Redpath's inciting to crime. The defence was that the letter was inserted through inadvertence during Mr. Kelly's absence, and that he repudiated it and regarded it as hostile to the policy of the paper. The Bench, while feeling that they had no alternative but to convict, appended a memorandum to their decision, to the effect that they believed the statement of the defendant, and thought the prosecution should be stopped.

An official account has been supplied to the Limerick papers of the interview which took place between Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., and the Limerick police on Saturday, in consequence of the exaggerated accounts that had appeared in reference to the incident. Mr. Lloyd, it says, spoke to the men in the kindest and most considerate manner, praised their conduct in the past, and said that no men could deserve better of their country for the loyalty and devotion to duty they had displayed and for the hard work they had so willingly gone through. If the men had any grievances it was their right to represent them as they thought proper, but in proper language, through their own officers, to the Government, when full inquiry would be made. At present they had the respect and sympathy of every right-thinking man; but he told them frankly that, in his opinion, they had not taken the proper course, or the course most conducive to their own interests in bringing these matters forward. He thought, speaking his own opinion alone, that it would be difficult for any Government to consider representations made by the force, apparently relying upon combination, agitation, and threats of resignation. If they relinquished this mode of procedure he would take upon himself to promise an immediate inquiry into any matter put forward in the ordinary and only proper way. He assured the men that in speaking to them he was animated only by the kindest feelings for them, and was prompted by the natural interest he took in their welfare, after long service in close connection with them. He pointed out to the men the gravity of an open agitation by armed men, and the difficulty of granting any inquiry put forward by such means. He mentioned that "Soldiers acting thus would get into most serious difficulty, and, under certain circumstances, might even suffer an extreme penalty." He therefore urged the men, for the sake of their good fame, their own interests, and for the sake of those whose sympathies were with them, to no longer proceed in the course they had entered upon.

A telegram from Limerick states that the police are determined to resign on September 4 unless their demands are complied with. Mr. Clifford Lloyd has written to the *Limerick Chronicle* praising generally the loyalty of the force, but repeating that had they been soldiers some of them would have been shot for mutiny.

A dwelling-house and two large ricks of hay, the property of Mr. George Johnson, millowner, residing near Moate, county Westmeath, were maliciously burnt on Sunday. The outrage is attributed to the fact that Mr. Johnson has employed a "boycotted machine" on his property.

At a meeting of the Athlone Corporation Mr. P. Maxwell, Justice of the Peace, presiding, a resolution was proposed that, in the event of the threatened strike of the Royal Irish Constabulary taking place, the Government be called upon to show what steps they will consider proper to take for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and property in Ireland, as the meeting believed that the military would only rob, pillage, and assault the Irish people if called upon to perform the duties now intrusted to the police.

A telegram from Swinford states that a report has just been received of a fatal shooting affray near Knock, the victim being a tenant-farmer named Connaughton. The affair is stated to have taken place within a mile of last week's outrage, and "land-grabbing" is mentioned as the cause. There have been no arrests.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord ENFIELD, replying to Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, gave an account of the steps taken by the Government of India respecting Suchait Singh, and pointed out that the claims of that personage had received equitable consideration. Her Majesty's Government objected to the production of certain correspondence moved for, because it only formed a small part of a whole, and might give rise to false impressions as to the case. The motion for the papers was withdrawn.

Several Bills were advanced a stage. The Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Bill was read a third time; the Municipal Corporations and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bills were read a second time; the Bombay Civil Fund, the Parcels Post, the Reserve Forces Acts Consolidation, the Militia Acts Consolidation, the Isle of Man (Officers), and the Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bills were read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir CHARLES DILKE told Baron Henry De Worms that no Turkish troops had been sent to Alexandria, and Her Majesty's Government were informed by the Porte that the destination of the troops which had already been embarked was Crete. In answer to Mr. BOURKE, Sir CHARLES DILKE said the negotiations with regard to Turkish military intervention in Egypt had not reached a stage at which a statement could be made. There was no reason to believe that the Conference would interfere with our military action. The only proposals made as to the Suez Canal had reference to securing a free passage by means of arrangements in which all the Powers would be invited to take part; and Lord Dufferin had been instructed that any agreement of that kind must be of a temporary nature in view of existing circumstances. The report of an ultimatum to the Porte relating to the despatch of Turkish troops was quite incorrect. Mr. GLADSTONE, questioned by Mr. GOURLEY, said the Government were cognisant of the fact that a protest had been made by M. de Lesseps against the landing of British troops, but they had not thought it necessary to take any notice of the action of a private individual in that matter. Mr. CHILDERS, at the instance of Sir WILFRID LAWSON, and speaking with reserve, expressed an opinion that prisoners taken from Arabi Pasha would be treated as ordinary prisoners of war. Sir WILFRID LAWSON having asked whether we had declared war against Arabi, Mr. GLADSTONE said curtly, "No."

At this point, Cetewayo, who had been present with his suite in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery from the opening of the sitting, took his departure.

In answer to a question from Sir RICHARD A. CROSS, Mr. TREVELYAN said that the movement in the Irish Constabulary had been greatly exaggerated in the papers; and, though there was some disappointment at the delay in the distribution of the Parliamentary vote, the men were loyal and ready to perform their duty. The Irish Government, however, would not receive any representation from men who assumed an improper attitude.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. MOORE drew attention to the inadequate remuneration of Roman Catholic chaplains ministering to the Imperial forces in India, complaining that their pay was cut down to the lowest point, and that they had no furlough and no pensions. Lord HARTINGTON maintained that these chaplains were in as good a position as those of any other Church except the Establishment, who really formed part of the army. Colonel ALEXANDER alluded in terms of censure to the circumstances under which certain officers proceeding with the expeditionary force to Egypt had been allowed to retain Staff appointments at home, protesting against the exclusive influence of the "Ashantee ring," and the injustice done to Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Lintorn Simmons. Mr. CHILDERS objected to the introduction of personalities, and justified the temporary arrangements in virtue of which Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Adye, and Sir Archibald Alison were employed in Egypt; but stated that, should the operations last longer than three months, the whole of these arrangements would be reviewed. Lord EUSTACE CECIL, Lord ELCHO, and Sir WALTER BARTTELOT having joined in the conversation, Sir ROBERT LOYD-LINDSAY declared that the Government had only followed a course similar to that pursued in like conditions by their predecessors. Colonel ALEXANDER withdrew any expression which might be considered as reflecting upon Sir Garnet Wolseley, particularly his allusion to the "Ashantee ring." The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. A vote of £562,700 for Volunteer pay and allowances was at once agreed to without discussion. On the vote of £259,500 for pay and allowances of the first and second class army reserve, Sir WALTER BARTTELOT complained that the results attained up to the present time in regard to the reserves were unsatisfactory, as they only amounted to a force of 26,000, whereas Lord Cardwell had predicted that the total would be 60,000 or 80,000 by this year. It was very unfortunate that the authorities had been obliged to call out the very flower of the reserves—the men who had only retired last year—to fill up the first army corps sent to Egypt, and under the circumstances it was desirable that a second army corps should be formed without delay. As to the cavalry employed in Egypt, he argued that it would have been wiser to bring a camel corps from India. Mr. CHILDERS refrained from further discussing the cavalry question at present; but said, in reference to the first army corps, that the number of young men was steadily diminishing, so that there was less ground than formerly for complaints of unseasoned troops. He was happy to say that 99 per cent. of the reserves called out had come up. The first reserve consisted of 10,000 men, and only 2,000 of these had been wanted to fill up gaps in the regiments of the first army corps sent to Egypt, and the rest would be available for other purposes. In his opinion the Department deserved credit for the rapid manner in which, without noise or fuss, this expeditionary force had been prepared. After discussion the vote was agreed to. All the military votes, including one in aid of the Afghan war, and a number of the remaining votes in the Civil Service Estimates, were also passed in the course of the evening.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Electric Lighting Bill, Lord SUDELEY intimated that since the second reading the Board of Trade had determined to extend the licences from five to seven years, and the period within which local authorities might purchase from fifteen to twenty-one years. Their Lordships then went into Committee, and the Bill as amended was reported to the House. The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill was, after discussion, read a second time; as was also the Poor Law Amendment Bill. The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were next read a third time and passed; and Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, said that the question of the Suez Canal could not be separated from the other matters which make up what is popularly known as the Eastern question.

At ten minutes past six their Lordships adjourned during pleasure in order to await the return of the Arrears Bill from the Commons—an event which occurred at 11.30, when the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments having been ordered to be printed with the view to their consideration on Thursday the House rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The members met in large numbers for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Arrears Bill. Despatch marked the entire course of the proceedings, even the questions being comparatively brief. Mr. CHILDERS, replying to Colonel STANLEY, stated that the Government have no intention of embodying the militia regiments during the present session, but that 50,000 of the men have expressed a wish to be embodied, and 35,000 volunteered for active service. The WAR SECRETARY, replying to Colonel NORTH, said that the new rules laid down for newspaper correspondents in Egypt came into operation on the 4th inst., but although the telegram relating to the picket of the King's Own Rifle Corps was sent on the 2nd, the correspondent who sent it would not be allowed to be employed under those new rules. In answer to Sir H. D. WOLFF, Sir CHARLES DILKE next stated that no engagements had been concluded by the Government with any Power for regulating the political condition of Egypt, and then, answering Sir W. BARTTELOT, the PREMIER said that measures had been taken to prevent news of the British movements from being communicated to Arabi Pasha.

The motion for the consideration of their Lordships' amendments to the Arrears Bill being made, the PREMIER proceeded to explain the intentions of the Government in the matter. He began with a somewhat sinister reference to what he called the "new doctrine" that the House of Lords is entitled not only to put a veto on the Bills sent to it, but to decline to receive them again and again as often as they are sent from the present House of Commons. He, however, diplomatically observed that he would not go into the matter now, and went on to inform the House that it was the intention of the Government not to swerve from the great public object they had in view, but at the same time they would remain faithful to the principle of doing nothing that could promote angry controversy. They had considered the amendments in this spirit, and with regard to the first, which related to the joint application to the court by landlord and tenant, it appeared to them that instead of enabling either party to set the

Act in motion it would prevent the landlord from applying, and subject the tenant's right to apply to the veto of the landlord. With this the Government could not substantially agree, and they proposed to restore the right of either party to set the Act in motion, and to provide that in every case the party applying for a settlement should give ten days' notice to the other party prior to the application. As to the second amendment, which gives the landlord the right to claim payment of his unsatisfied arrears out of the proceeds of any sale of the tenant-right that such tenant may make, he said that this was not so formidable in character, and he would not ask them to reject it, but to amend by providing that, in a case where the tenant-right was sold within seven years of the period when the holding came under the operation of the Act, the claim for arrears should be a lien upon the proceeds of the sale to the extent of one year's rent—the maximum amount which the landlord would be required to forego in the first instance when a settlement under the Act is effected. With regard to the third amendment, by which their Lordships had made it obligatory that the Commissioners should take the value of the tenant-right into account in estimating a tenant's ability to pay, it was proposed to insert "shall, so far as they think reasonable." They would, however, ask the House to disagree with the power of appeal being given, as they thought it might become an instrument of oppression in the hands of the stronger party, and in some other respects they must substantially disagree with their Lordships. He concluded by maintaining that, in the interests of peace and order in Ireland, the power of concession was limited, and its limits must be observed. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the main reserving what he had to say until particular amendments were under discussion, expressed a hope that the discussion would be conducted in a fair and just spirit, and, Mr. Parnell having stated that he had heard the Premier's offer of concession with considerable uneasiness, the motion for the consideration of the amendments was agreed to.

On the proposal of the Premier to amend their Lordships' first amendment in the manner that the right hon. gentleman had indicated, a spirited discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Gibson held that the landlords should have a potential voice in the application to the court, and Mr. Forster supported the Government proposition. The debate was continued by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Raikes, Colonel Nolan, Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Parnell, and the Attorney-General for Ireland, Sir Stafford Northcote stating, in reply to a taunt from the member for Cork, that, although the Opposition had no disposition to waste time by unnecessary discussion, they would divide against the Government proposal as a protest against it, considering that the joint action of the landlord and tenant should be an essential element of the application. The Government amendment of their Lordships' amendment was agreed to by 293 against 157, and, several verbal amendments put in by their Lordships having also been agreed to, the Government amendment of their Lordships' amendment as to the landlord's claim for remitted arrears in case of a sale of tenant right by the tenant who had received the benefit of the Act, was adopted, after some discussion upon a proposal made by Lord Lymington, rejected by 193 against 83, whereby it was sought to reduce from seven years to three the period within which the sale must be effected, in order that the landlord might reclaim the remitted arrears. An amendment by Mr. Healy, to exempt from the Government proposal holdings not exceeding £15 value, was next rejected by 135 against 73, and then, on their Lordships' amendment to make it compulsory for the Commissioners to take into consideration the tenant's interest in his holding in estimating his ability to pay his arrears, Mr. Gladstone moved the qualifying phrase, "shall, so far as the Commissioners think it reasonable." The alteration was protested against by Lord George Hamilton, but Mr. Parnell, holding that the amendment should be rejected in its entirety, challenged a division, which resulted in Mr. Gladstone's proposal being agreed to by 152 against 55. Other amendments of a minor character having thus been disposed of, a Committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments, and the House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote for the offices of the Irish Land Commissioners lengthy discussions arose, in the course of which Mr. C. Lewis, critising some of the appointments, read passages from a youthful poetic effusion of Mr. Justice O'Hagan, which was now being republished, and in which the President of the Land Court had denounced the Union in the strongest possible language. The proceedings of the Committee were interrupted by the bringing up of the reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to the Arrears Bill; but, on the work of Supply being resumed, Mr. Gladstone, replying to warm criticisms, said that every endeavour would be made to accelerate the progress of the Sub-Commissioners. The vote was shortly after agreed to. Progress was reported, and the Government Annuities and Assurances Bill having been read a third time, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill passed through Committee, as did also the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

The Lunacy Regulations Amendment Bill, and the County Courts Advocates' Costs Bill were read a third time, and at 3.23 the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

On going into Supply, Mr. Cowen moved to erase from the journal the record of the suspension of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Commins, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Donnell on July 1, for the offence of wilful obstruction in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill. Reviewing the course of the Committee and the events of this particular sitting, he contended that these members had not been guilty of obstruction, that all four had been absent for many hours, and that two were absolutely away from the House at the time when they were suspended. Up to the very last moment he showed that Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt had denied the existence of obstruction, and admitted the right of the Irish members to oppose the Bill. As to the Standing Order under which Mr. Playfair acted, he denied that either in its terms or in the intentions of its authors was there anything to be found in it justifying the doctrine of "constructive and cumulative obstruction," and, apart from the personal injustice, he objected to the Chairman's action, because it would be fatal to the existence and independence of small parties in the House.

Sir W. Harcourt replied that Mr. Cowen himself was an example of the impunity with which independent opposition could be carried. His interpretation of the law of Parliament—that it was indispensable to take an offender *flagrante delicto*—was quite unfounded, and if admitted very slight ingenuity would be needed to evade all attempts to put down obstruction. That the Standing Order was intended to apply to combination he showed from the speeches of Sir R. Cross and Sir S. Northcote and the ruling of the Speaker in the case of the continuous sitting of last year. That there had been a deliberate design to obstruct the Crime Prevention Bill was a matter of common knowledge—indeed, Mr. Cowen had avowed it on the third reading. The four gentlemen named did not disavow that they took part in it, and their case came within both the Common Law and the Standing Order. As for himself, he said he was totally unaware of what was going to happen when he went away an hour before, and in the earlier part of the Bill when the material clauses were under discussion he had been opposed to the adoption of any exceptional measures to accelerate the proceedings.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Dillwyn, who supported the motion, and on the same side by Mr. Commins, who contended that there was no precedent for Mr. Playfair's action, and asserted emphatically that there was no combined obstruction on the occasion. Mr. Warton, on the other side, maintained that the Chairman was acting in strict accordance with the rule in dealing with the scientific obstruction, which was undoubted; and Mr. G. Russell, while thinking that some of the members suspended might not have deserved it, contended that the rule covered the case of retrospective and collective obstruction, and that it was of vital importance at the present time to support the authority of the Chair.

Mr. T. O'Connor, in supporting the motion remarked on the absence of Mr. Playfair.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it was not the Chairman's business to appear as a party and plead his own cause, but rather to trust to the justice of the House. In fact, the motion did not censure the Chairman of Committees, who had only taken the initiative, so much as the House, which, by its vote, had adopted and confirmed his action. But, besides this, he pointed out that the Chairman had only acted on the ruling of the Speaker in 1881 as to combined and cumulative obstruction, which ought to have been challenged long ago if it were objected to. Criticising the terms of the amendment, which, he said, if passed, would emasculate the Standing Order, he asserted that if every member were to exercise all his privileges and all the rights secured to him by the rules, the House would be smitten with incapacity, and it was entitled in self-defence to take whatever steps were necessary to protect itself.

Mr. Sexton contended that the Rule was never meant to apply to individual members, and looked forward to the time when the growing strength of the Irish party would compel the House to rescind the Rule.

Mr. Raikes, on whose evidence before the Select Committee of 1878 the Rule is supposed to be founded, explained that at that time he did not contemplate the Rule being applied to members in their absence, or retrospectively. He thought it better, if anything were done, that it should be by amending the Standing Order, and advised the withdrawal of a motion which could only weaken the authority of the Chair and shake the foundations of order.

After some remarks from Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. O'Donnell in reference to their own cases, Sir S. Northcote admitted that when the Standing Order was passed its authors did not contemplate the kind of obstruction which had since arisen, and also that he was not altogether satisfied with what was done on the occasion in question. But he did not think that it was a case for censuring the authorities. If the rule were to be applied to members in their absence, and also to a number of members collectively, it would require reconsideration.

Mr. T. Collins was of opinion that there was obstruction on the occasion, but thought it a straining of the rule to name members *en bloc*.

Mr. Daly supported the motion, and Mr. Callan was speaking on it when the hour for adjournment arrived.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Duke of Norfolk presented petitions from Roman Catholics praying to be relieved from the School Board rates, and to limit the operation of such Boards to give primary education only, from Blackburn; Hunslet, Leeds; Bury St. Edmund's, West Brighton, Maidstone, East Greenwich, Durham, Great Harwood, Gosport; St. Catherine's, Sheffield; Woodbridge; St. Mary's, Manchester; Ilfracombe; Mile-end Old Town; St. John's, Rochdale; St. Sylvester's, Liverpool, and other places.

Lord Aberdare presented two petitions in favour of a measure giving the same rights over property to women as to men.

Lord Balfour presented a petition from the Educational Institute of Scotland in favour of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill.

Lord Tredegar presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Newport, Monmouthshire, against the burden of the education rate upon those who support voluntary schools of their own denomination, and praying the Government to take steps to relieve them from that burden.

arrears of rent (ireland) bill.

On the motion of Earl Granville, the orders of the day were postponed until after the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill.

Lord Carlingford: My Lords, I have to ask your Lordships to agree to the first of the Commons' amendments upon the amendments of this House, and I will state in a few words the effect of that amendment, and the condition in which it leaves the Bill. My Lords, it has been impossible for the Government or for the other House of Parliament to agree to the introduction of the principle of the absolute veto of the landlords into this Bill. It would have the effect of excluding the tenant *in limine* from any power of application to the tribunal given by the Bill; but as the Bill now stands it certainly does contain greater and more careful precautions for the purpose of obtaining the same end which I understood the noble Lord opposite to desire to attain by an absolute veto, and which was carried in this House the other day. I do not understand that noble Lords opposite desire that the veto of the landlord should be used for any other possible motive. The landlord's interest in this respect is identical with that of the State, and we all agree that everything that can be done ought to be done and must be done to prevent a fraudulent tenant who is able to make good to the landlord the whole of the debt from obtaining the advantages of the composition provided by the Bill. If I am entitled to say that that is true, then I would point out that the Bill as it now stands provides a greater security than before. The Bill by the adoption of the words of the amendment of the noble Marquis stands in this way. It presumes and intends, in the first place, that the application to the Land Court shall be a joint one. That is entirely in harmony with the Bill as it originally stood. But it does not exclude separate application of the tenant any more than it does that of the landlord. But, then, when the tenant makes a single application he is bound to give ten days' notice thereof to the landlord. That is a matter of considerable importance. It will prevent any tenant from fancying that he can rush into Court and take his chance of what he may get if he does not succeed in inducing the landlord to make a joint application. He will know that the case is one of an exceptional character, which will require exceptional investigation, and he will have to give this ample notice. Our belief is that under these precautions there is very little fear of much abuse of the powers given by the Bill. The principle of the Bill is that of the inability of the tenant to pay, and we have never proposed that this compulsory composition should have effect except in cases where the tenant is really unable to pay. As far as the principle goes that has always been on the face of the Bill. The difficulty is to carry that principle into practical effect. We believe that the Bill in its present form will go far to secure that that principle shall be practically applied, and, I may add, that by accepting the amendment moved by my noble friend (Lord Lifford) we have now restricted the adjudication to legal members of the Assistant-Commission together with the County Court Judges. With these precautions we believe that there will be little danger of the Irish landlord being compelled to accept a composition of the arrears in cases where he can clearly obtain the whole from the tenant. That is what we all wish for, while we are unable to agree with the suggestion that the matter should be left absolutely to the landlord himself. We are desirous of doing everything we can to secure the landlord from being obliged to accept this composition in cases where the tenant ought to pay in full. With that intention I confidently recommend the Commons' amendments to your Lordships' acceptance. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury: My Lords, the noble Lord has spoken of the alterations made by the Commons in the amendments as if they were matters of some importance. I cannot follow him into that discussion, but it appears to me that all the Commons have done is simply to disagree with the amendment on the subject of option that we sent down. My views on this subject are unaltered, and in stating my opinion I wish to say in the first place that the grievance which I deprecate is the injury to the landlord who has got good arrears—that is to say, arrears which, if the tenant paid all he possessed, would be discharged. The noble Lord has referred to the advantages which would be obtained in the case of bad arrears, but that does not affect this question, and is no sort of consolation. I heard one statement of the noble Lord with very great surprise. He said that the principle of the Bill was the tenant's inability to pay.

Lord Carlingford: One of the principles.

The Marquis of Salisbury: But you exempt from payment the whole of the visible property of the tenant. The Bill, as it originally stood, made the visible property of the tenant—as the value of his holding, and everything necessary for the cultivation of the land—exempt from the necessity of payment. It is impossible, therefore, to pretend that the inability of the tenant is the principle of the Bill. Moreover, you have taken from the creditor resources on which he was entitled to count, and on which he lent his money, and you have taken from the creditor and given to the debtor—not to debtors throughout the country, but to a particular class only—property which, owing to their turbulence and violence, you were unable to refuse to them, owing, as you say, to such refusal being inconsistent with the maintenance of the public peace. (Cheers.) However much you may blink the matter this is the reality, and these facts, though you may turn your face away from them, will not be forgotten in the future. Tenants and other debtors in the future will remember that if the time arrives when they are as a body sufficiently powerful they can make the Government of this country feel that a refusal to pay their debts would be inconsistent with the maintenance of the public peace, and you may depend upon it that this precedent will be brought up against you—(cheers)—and you will be compelled again to incorporate into the statute-book a similar pernicious and immoral measure to that about to be placed there. (Cheers.) It is my opinion that the substantial objects of the Bill could be gained and these dangers fruitful in the future be avoided if it were required that the landlord should be allowed to dissent from the operation of the Bill. I believe that these terms offered to the landlord would, in the vast majority of cases, accompanied as they would be with considerations arising out of the state of things in Ireland and the pressure of public opinion in that country, practically secure that the large majority of the landlords would have come in and accepted them. If you had accepted the Bill in that form you would have carried out the reform you desire without giving this dangerous precedent of public plunder to mislead future generations. (Cheers.) But it may be said that this is an exceptional measure, that it is a final measure, and that if we pass it we shall hear no more of the subject. We heard that argument, however, last year, and we know how marvellously the germ theory has afflicted politics of recent years. We know how the measures which are pressed upon one year as final are in succeeding years pointed to as containing the germs of a principle which necessitates some further step in the same direction. What has been in the past will probably recur in the future. I hold it as most probable that this Bill will fail in accomplishing the object which you have in view. I do not believe that it will enable any considerable number of tenants to go into the Land Court. In the first place the operation of the measure is limited to those tenants whose holdings are below £30 per annum, and in the next place it is limited to those who are able to pay a year's rent which is now in arrear. So that the tenant who is to be enabled to take advantage of this Bill must be one who occupies precisely the middle point—that he is not rich enough to occupy a holding of a value of more than £30 per annum, and that he must be rich enough to be able to produce a year's rent at a moment's notice. In these circumstances I do not think that any large number of Irish tenants will come under the operation of this Bill, or I think that, at all events, there will be a very considerable number of such tenants who will be left outside of it. The broken men of whom the noble Marquis opposite spoke the other night, and the richer men, whom you ostentatiously exclude, will remain excluded from the operation of the Land Act. And what does the Prime Minister tell you will happen if this measure fails, as I think it well? The right hon. gentleman says:—

"When Parliament has interfered in the face of the very grave objections that are to be justly urged against all legislation of the sort, in providing means of this kind for the discharge or settlement of private engagements—when Parliament has once done this, it appears to me that the argument becomes very strong and very difficult to answer, that it ought to interfere effectually; and that it ought not to be baffled in that purpose."

That language is intended to recommend merely the Bill of the present year, but does it not contain a principle which will recommend the Bill of next year? You have interfered once between the landlord and the tenant, you have set a principle aside, and now that you have overcome your first modesty, what should hinder you from going further? It is only the first step that costs—why should you not go on and take more and more effectual measures, and still even more, at the expense of the unfortunate landlord? (Cheers.) I have pointed out to your Lordships over and over again the dangers of this Bill, which I had hoped that we might have escaped from by the adoption of the amendments I had the honour to propose for your Lordships' consideration. I do not wish my own personal feeling to be misunderstood in this matter. We have often been told—and the noble Marquis opposite is very fond of using the argument—that we should cast the responsibility of all this exceptional legislation upon the Government, and that we should take care to do no act that might attach any portion of the censure due to its failure to the House of Lords. But have your Lordships escaped that danger by yielding in the past? Last year we passed a Bill which seemed to many of us to be detestable; but have we been allowed to throw the responsibility for that Bill upon Her Majesty's Government, or are we not continually reminded that we share in that responsibility? The noble Lord the late Viceroy of Ireland used that argument the other night. He told us that, as we had passed the Land Act and had allowed our amendments upon it to some extent to be negatived, therefore we were responsible for the principle which was embodied in that Bill. Such an argument, if good as applied to that Bill, must be equally good as applied to the present measure. What does Mr. Bright say on this point? He says:—

"The right hon. gentleman (Sir M. Hicks-Beach) has given us another edition of that general condemnation of the Land Act of last session, of which we heard so much in that session from hon. gentlemen opposite. If that Bill were so unjust, how was it that in the other House of Parliament it was allowed to become law, as it could do only by the consent of that august and ancient assembly? (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) If I sat on that (the Opposition) side of the House, and were in sympathy with the other House of Parliament, as hon. gentlemen opposite are supposed to be, I think I should let alone the question whether the Land Act, in all its parts, was wise or just."

That is the way in which you are now told that you cannot throw the responsibility for passing this measure upon the Government. (Cheers.) I ventured to censure the Land Act during the recess, and this is what the Prime Minister said:—

"My doctrines, Sir, were the doctrines of an Act of Parliament, and no man has ever shown that I have preached any doctrine in advance of the provisions of that Act. They were the doctrines of an Act of Parliament passed by this House, passed by the other House, passed by the vast majority in the other House"—

and here the Prime Minister fell into a slight inaccuracy, because he went on to say, "which Lord Salisbury has at his command."

(Cheers and laughter.) The Attorney-General, speaking on Colston's Day at Bristol, on the 12th of November, 1881, said:—

"I say that Lord Salisbury is morally answerable for the passing of every line, every word, every letter of that Bill. (Loud cheers.) He could have destroyed it on its second reading, but he bid his forces disperse and declined the contest. He could have struck out every clause, but he contented himself with alterations. The third reading went on with his permission, and I say now, that he and those who act with him, and even those who acknowledge allegiance to his leadership are, as lawyers say, estopped from denouncing an Act which they could have stayed in its course, but did not." (Cheers.)

I have quoted these observations because I now mean to say that I intend to incur no responsibility in respect of this Bill. I believe that the Bill would be only permissible with the alteration in it which makes the consent of the landlord necessary before the measure can be put into operation, and that without that alteration I believe it to be a most pernicious Bill; that it is an act of simple robbery, and that it is a Bill which will bear the gravest fruits in the legislation of the future. (Cheers.) Those are my opinions. I have had the opportunity this morning of conferring with the noble Lords who formed the majority of your Lordships' House by whom the amendment was carried which was sent down to the other House, and I found that the over-

whelming majority of their Lordships were of opinion that in the present state of affairs, especially those which have recently arisen in Ireland and in Egypt, it is not expedient that the Arrears Bill should be thrown out. I do not share in that opinion. If I had had the power I would have thrown out the Bill. I find myself, however, in a small minority, and, therefore, I shall not divide the House. (Cheers and ironical cheers and laughter.)

The motion was agreed to, as were also successive motions by Lord Carlingford for agreeing to the other amendments of the Commons. In the amendment limiting the payment to the landlord of one year's arrears in addition to those compounded for where there shall be a beneficial sale of tenant right within seven years after a composition, the Government accepted and the House adopted an amendment moved by the Duke of Abercorn to make it clear that the arrears referred to were not to be arrears incurred within these seven years. The Commons' amendment in respect to "hanging gales" elicited protests from Lords Waterford, Dunraven, and Limerick. The last-mentioned noble Lord challenged a division on it; but Lord Waterford having said that he was content with his protest, Lord Limerick did not repeat his solitary "Not content," and accordingly no division was taken. Thus the Bill stands as it was returned from the Commons, save only the addition of Lord Abercorn's verbal amendment.

The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, and several other Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Sir C. Dilke, in answer to Mr. Arnold, stated that the Porte had submitted a draft proclamation to Her Majesty's Government, by which the Khedive is authorised to declare Arabi by name a rebel. A military convention has not been concluded, but the Porte expresses its readiness to conclude one.

Lord Elcho, in putting a question as to the Egyptian war, moved the adjournment of the House in order to state more fully his reasons for doubting whether we had to deal not simply with a military mutiny, but with a national movement, which had the acquiescence of the local magnates and the people generally. He did not advocate a cessation of our military operations, but when we had occupied the necessary strategic positions he hoped the Government would endeavour to ascertain the true state of feeling of the Egyptian nation.

Sir H. D. Wolff, in seconding the motion, also pressed the Government to say with what objects they were going to war and whether they intended to prolong the occupation of Egypt longer than was necessary to establish a state of things acceptable to the people. A mere return to the *status quo*, he contended, was impossible, and before commencing hostilities he suggested that we should take steps to inform the people that we intended to consult their rights.

Mr. Gladstone hoped that the House would not be led into discussion of the Egyptian question, for it was perfectly impossible for him to enter now into a definition of the objects of the military operations. Certainly nothing was further from the intentions of the Government, nor more opposed to the views of Europe and the assurances they had given, than an indefinite occupation of Egypt. While admitting that the matter had gone beyond the limits of the *status quo*, he pointed out that at this moment it would be inexpedient to anticipate results which could only be arrived at with the intervention of Europe and could never be founded on the conclusions of a single Power. As to the evidence that we were dealing with a military movement and not a National party, he pointed out that Arabi had thrown off the authority of the Khedive; that every European, with the single exception of Mr. Blunt, repudiated the idea that the military party represented a national movement; that all the official testimony was against it; and that Mohammedans of high character, such as Riaz, Sultan, and Sherif Pashas had declined to place any confidence in him. Moreover, this was the conclusion to which combined Europe, assembled at Constantinople, had come. This was not a war against the Egyptian people, but to put down those who were oppressors of the people, and who were engaged in machinations which would revive all the worst features of the ancient state of things.

Sir G. Elliot bore testimony to the fact that all the principal Egyptians united in condemning Arabi Pasha, and that the fellahs would prefer English protection to any other; and Mr. O'Donnell challenged pretty nearly every statement made by the Prime Minister, who, he said, had been the victim of a gigantic falsification.

On the Order for Supply, the adjourned debate on Mr. Cowen's motion with regard to the suspended members was called on, but no member rising to speak, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. H. Palmer, who was supported by Mr. Broadhurst, called attention to the inadequacy of the present Patent Museum, and urged the Government to erect a new one on the Charing-cross site, and in reply to them Mr. Chamberlain, while admitting that the subject deserved consideration, pointed out that the site was worth a quarter of a million, and the building would cost another quarter of a million. Mr. Mundella defended the South Kensington site, while admitting that the collection was at present badly housed, and promised to consider the question between this and the next Session.

Sir H. Tyler complained of the grant made by the Education Department to the Hall of Science, and read extracts from the atheistical writings of Mrs. Besant, Dr. Aveling, and the daughters of Mr. C. Bradlaugh (which were received with much impatience by the House), whose connection with it, he contended, unfitted the school for Government patronage. Mr. Labouchere commented on the bad taste of this proceeding, and Mr. Mundella explained that everything had been done in due course, that the school had been most favourably reported on by the Inspectors, and that he had no discretion to withdraw the grant.

Mr. O'Donnell descanted at some length on the excessive gaol mortality in Bengal from January, 1879, to March, 1880; and Lord Hartington, in defending Sir A. Eden, who had been attacked, asserted that it was to him, and not to Mr. O'Donnell who claimed it, that the credit was due for having brought these matters to light.

After this the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

The Irish Votes were once more resumed, and the merits of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the conduct of the Irish magistracy generally, the administration of the Coercion Acts, the decisions under the Land Acts, &c., were discussed again in much detail.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Stafford Northcote was to have attended a Conservative gathering at Stoke Edith on Monday last, but he sent a note in which he said:—

I have been unwell for some little time, and have now been ordered by my doctor to get a few days of complete rest and sea-air at once; and I am consequently going on board a friend's yacht this evening, and shall not return till the beginning of next week, when I must be in my place for important business in the House of Commons. It is with very great reluctance that I have given up the hope of going to your meeting. I heartily wish it success, and have every confidence that it will be of great value to the Conservative cause. The time for action seems to be close at hand, and we must be prepared for all contingencies.

It is assumed in some quarters (the *Daily News* says) that just before the House rises Mr. Bradlaugh may attempt to take his seat in defiance of the Speaker's orders, because the work of the session being so nearly completed, the consequences might not be serious. This view is, however, based upon a misapprehension. If Mr. Bradlaugh were now to incur the anger of the House he might be imprisoned till after the close of the autumn session.

Mr. J. W. Allies, of 82, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone as to the liability of Irish landlords to pay poor-rates for land on which the tenants refused to pay rent. Mr. Allies has for several years, under the Parliamentary title of the Encumbered Estates Court (to seek relief from which he was forced as a mortgagee), been proprietor of the islands of Boffin and Shark, off the coast of Galway: acreage 3,140 acres, rental £634. No rent has been paid to him since the 1st of May, 1878, when there were large arrears, and his agent writes "that any attempt to evict would be at the risk of life." The guardians of the Clifden Union, of which his islands form a part, have prosecuted him for the sum of £192 15s. 3d. for poor-rates on tenancies under £4. In other words, he is required, under threat of seizure of property in England, to pay poor-rates on a property which for more than four years has paid no rent at all. In accordance with the advice of his lawyer, he paid the rate demanded, together with costs amounting to £22 6s. 2d. Mr. Gladstone wrote in reply:—

10, *Downing-street, Whitehall, June* 22.

Dear Mr. Allies,—I have made public use of the painful facts conveyed in your letter without giving any clue to your name. I learn upon inquiry that there is no mode—I am concerned to say it—in which we can intervene. The people of the three kingdoms go to an expense which may well be called enormous for the administration and enforcement of the law in Ireland, and we are doing what we can by legislation in relief (as to arrears) both of landlords and tenants. But I am afraid that with performing these duties we touch the limit of our power.—I remain, faithfully yours,

W. E. Gladstone.

Mr. Trevelyan, referring to a similar communication, says:—

Irish Office, Great Queen-street, S.W., June 21.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ult. relative to your property on the islands of Boffin and Shark, I beg to inform you that I have been in communication with the Irish Local Government Board on the subject, and have been informed that it is the duty of the board of guardians to enforce the collection of the poor-rates legally due by you, and if they fail to do so the funds at their disposal for the relief of the poor will run short, and an additional tax will be imposed on the other ratepayers in the district. I am further advised that the Local Government Board cannot interfere between the board of guardians and you; and I regret, therefore, that I cannot take any further action in the matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. O. Trevelyan.

The sales of land which have taken place in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire of late afford a practical answer to the assertion that Welsh tenant farmers are too heavily burdened by their landlords, and that the price of land is too high. The attempt to create dissatisfaction among the tenants has hitherto disastrously failed, but an autumn campaign is threatened by the Farmers' Alliance, invited to Wales for the purpose of making political capital. It is well, therefore, to appeal to facts for the purpose of refuting assertions which tend to create discord. A century ago land was so valueless in Glamorganshire that a tract of about six square miles in extent was leased to the Guest family for £26 a year, upon which the Dowlais Ironworks have been carried on ever since. Land in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, which was bought in the present century for £40 per acre, cannot now be purchased at less than from £1,000 to £1,350 per acre. Two farms were sold the other day in Glamorganshire, of the extent of a little over 400 acres for £26,000, which might have been had a few years ago for £16,000. There are miles of low-lying land along the Severn which were looked upon as valueless at the beginning of the present century, which are now producing hundreds of thousands of pounds in consequence of the development of the coal traffic, and the necessity of docks for its shipment. The rent-roll of Lord Bute was recently returned at £186,000 in Glamorgan alone, while the rent-rolls of Lords Tredegar and Windsor have been enormously swollen by the rise in the value of land on the shores of the Severn and Bristol Channel. In Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire some recent sales by Mr. Francis and others have thrown some light upon the value of land in those counties. A farm of 136a. 1r. 25p., let at £140 per annum, fetched £5,020, or nearly thirty-seven years' purchase; another of 54a. 0r. 25p., let at £50 per annum, realised £2,000, or forty years' purchase; another of 85a. 3r., let at £63 per annum, was sold for £1,570, or nearly twenty-five years' purchase; another of 76a. 0r. 2p., let at £70 per annum, was bought for £1,970, or more than twenty-eight years' purchase. This batch of farms, with a house and seven acres of land, which sold for £1,820, realised £2,000 more than the valuation of the auctioneer. This is a sufficient answer to those who say that land is from 10s. to 15s. per acre too high in the Welsh counties. All these properties belonged to Cardiganshire. Another batch of properties were sold by the same auctioneer in Cardiganshire which fetched equally good prices. There is hardly a sale of land takes place in the Welsh counties without the presence of the tenants who rent the properties, and the result generally is that some of these properties are transferred from the ownership of the whilom landlord to his tenants. This proves that with all the bad seasons the Welsh farmers, who are a careful race, are not so badly off as political wire-pullers wish to make them believe. The county has become prominent as the centre of this attempt to stir up the land question in the Principality. The last effort in this direction was exposed in these columns a short time since; but in the present instance the persons who desire to introduce an agitation on the Irish system into Wales have adopted a new line of tactics. For some weeks past the local papers contained announcements of a sale of freehold estates, 3,300 acres in extent, and producing an aggregate rental of upwards of £2,200, to take place at Newcastle Emlyn on the 20th ult. This property is situate in several parishes in Lower Cardiganshire, being portions of the estate of Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., and the sale of it seems to have been considered as a favourable opportunity for trying a system of intimidation inasmuch as the following notice, printed in the vernacular, was issued and posted all over the locality in question:—"A Fair Request.—All are desired to give fair play to the tenants to purchase their farms next Thursday, July 20, 1882, or else——." This notice has been strongly commented upon, and it certainly points to a scandalous state of things when would-be purchasers are intimidated from competing for land offered for public sale, so that tenants may purchase them below their value.—*Land and Water.*

THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS TO THE ARREARS BILL.

The Parliamentary Paper showing the Commons' Amendments to the Lords' Amendments on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, and the Commons' reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' amendments, have just been issued. [Note.—The page and line refer to the Bill (205) as first printed by the Lords.] Page 1, line 11, after "holding" insert "or of the tenant with the assent of the landlord, such assent to be presumed on the expiration of ten days from the service upon the landlord in the prescribed manner of notice of such application in the absence of any notice of dissent, from such landlord or his agent." In the words inserted by the Lords the Commons propose to leave out from the first "of" to the end of the insertion, and to insert "either of them after ten days' notice in the prescribed manner by the landlord or his agent to the tenant or by the tenant to his landlord or his agent. Provided that for the purpose of application under the provisions of sections 2, 10, and 13 respectively of this Act, the Land Commission may, in respect of such notice, extend the periods in the said sections respectively mentioned, for any time not exceeding 10 days." Line 14, after "security," insert "provided that, in the event of the next subsequent sale of the tenancy, the arrears of rent not satisfied by payment or remission shall be a sum payable to the landlord out of the proceeds of the sale within the meaning of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881." The Commons propose to leave out "the next subsequent," and insert "a," and after "tenancy" to insert "within seven years from the making of such order," and after "shall" to insert "to an amount not exceeding one year of such arrears nor one half of the proceeds of such sale," and to leave out "the proceeds of the sale," and insert "such proceeds." Lines 15 and 16, leave out "may, if the Commissioners think it reasonable," and insert "shall." The Commons propose after "shall" to insert "so far as the Commissioners think it reasonable."—Disagreed to.—Line 24, leave out from "where" to end of the sub-section, and insert "according to the ordinary course of dealing between the landlord and tenant of a holding, the rent of such holding has actually been paid at some time after the day on which it became legally due, the rent which according to such usual course of dealing ought to be paid in the year 1881 shall for the purposes of this section be deemed the rent payable in respect of the year expiring as aforesaid." The Commons disagree to the amendment in page 2, line 24, for the following reasons:—1. Because the amendment is doubtful and uncertain in its meaning. 2. Because, if under the amendment, the rent which according to the usual course of dealing ought to be paid in the year 1881, does not for all purposes satisfy the rent of that year, the amendment is inconsistent with the principle of the Bill, while if it satisfies the rent of that year for all purposes, the amendment is unnecessary. Line 7, after "money," insert "provided always that where two or more parties are entitled to the arrears, the Land Commission shall have power to decide the rights of the parties and the proportion in which the said arrears shall be divided amongst them." The Commons propose to leave out "said arrears," and insert "sums so ordered to be paid to or for the benefit of the landlord." Page 4. The Commons' propose as a consequential amendment in page 4, line 30, after "or" to insert "any member." Line 30, after "sub-commission" to insert "being a barrister-at-law." The Commons propose to add "or solicitor." Line 33, after "shall" insert "subject to an appeal to the Land Commission, on and in such conditions and circumstances as may be prescribed." The Commons propose before "subject" to insert "in reference thereto, and," and after "appeal" to insert "on matter of law." The Commons propose, as a consequential amendment to the Bill, in line 33 to leave out "in reference thereto." Page 10. Leave out Clause 17. The Commons propose, in lieu of Clause 17 (omitted by the Lords) to insert the following clause:—"Where, in the case of a holding of which any person is owner, antecedent arrears of rent due in respect of any year or years, or portion of a year, have been extinguished in pursuance of this Act, and any public charge or tax accrued during such year or years, or portion of year or years, is due from such person as or in consequence of his being owner of such holding, then on proof to the satisfaction of the Land Commission that the owner has during such time as aforesaid received no rent, or an amount of rent less than the full rent, such public charges or taxes shall, if no rent has been received, be wholly remitted, and if an amount of rent less than the full rent has been received, be remitted in proportion to the amount of rent not received. Where a person has paid any public charges or taxes which if not paid would be remitted under this section the amount which would have been so remitted shall be allowed as a deduction from any future payment or payments of the public charges or taxes of the same description, or may be recovered as a debt from the authority to whom it may have been paid. Any payment which an owner may receive under this Act in respect of arrears of rent shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken into account as rent. The Land Commission shall ascertain, for the purposes of this section, in such manner as they think best calculated to ascertain the truth, the amount of public charges or taxes due in any year or portion of a year from a person as, or in consequence of his being, owner of a holding. 'Public charges or taxes' mean tithe rent charges payable to the Land Commission, income tax, quit rent, or any of such charges or taxes."

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS.

On the occasion of the annual demonstration of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, which was held on Monday at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury replied to the toast, "The Conservative party, and prosperity to it." At the outset he remarked that a Ministry coming in on peace principles and attacking a national party, or at least a so-called national party, using for that purpose Indian troops paid out of the Indian revenue, calling out the reserves, moving for a vote of credit, employing Cyprus as a place of arms—this was a combination of circumstances which, perhaps, could hardly have been foreseen two or three years ago, and might possibly be set against those violent denunciations to which at that time Conservatives were so much accustomed. He proceeded to speak of the Arrears Bill, it being possible, Lord Salisbury said, that the House of Lords might say, "The measure contains in its present form principles which are so direct a departure from sound policy that we cannot sanction them without the authorisation of the people." The question at issue was one that involved an important principle. No principle entered more deeply into our civil and social life than this, that every man should pay his debts to the utmost extent of his ability.

If you say to a class of men, or if they derive from your talk an intimation that they may say to themselves, "I will not pay my debts according to the practice and law of the country, but will go behind hedges and shoot at my creditor or burn his house down, and make the country too hot to hold him"—if they can say that, and if the Legislature offers them freedom from their debts as a bribe to keep the peace, very great injury is done, which is not confined to particular creditors, but extends far beyond them. It affects the whole community, because it strikes at a principle that is at the root of all our prosperity, and is the only principle on which industry and capital can work together. That it is which gives its great importance to the present controversy upon the question whether a particular class of debtors in Ireland shall be, for the sake of the restoration of the public order, excused their debts at the expense of the creditors to whom they owe money.

Combating the argument that this policy was justifiable because necessary for the sake of the restoration of peace and order to Ireland, Lord Salisbury went on to examine whether the policy of which the Arrears Bill was a culmination and a part had tended in this direction:—

There is no fact which it is more necessary to impress upon the people of the country than this, that the policy of the present Government is a new policy, an entire departure from old principles, whether Liberal or Tory, and that it is a policy which has failed. In the time of Lord Palmerston Ireland was going forward to great prosperity. A change came over the spirit of the scene, and Mr. Gladstone introduced new principles in dealing with the Irish Church, and, a little later, violated that most important principle on which all society depends—namely, that men shall be allowed to make what contracts they please, and having freely made them shall be held to keep them. That policy was entirely reversed, and another inroad on it was made twelve months ago, with the result that the party in Ireland discontented with English rule is stronger, and the bonds of order are weaker, than they have been for a century past. We were told again last year, when we were asked to make another great invasion of traditional laws and customs, that the measure was exceptional, but that it was a message of peace, and would bring back peace and order. What has been the result? This last year has unhappily been distinguished by crime more general and more horrible than any that has hitherto marked the bloodstained annals of agrarian outrage in Ireland.

It was curious, but this same strange principle of policy to which the present Government seemed to trust so much was very nearly the same principle as that which they had pursued in foreign affairs, and apparently with the same results. The outcome of our new policy was that for the sake of obtaining the co-operation of France, and getting a mandate from the European Concert, we had separated ourselves entirely from our old ally, Turkey, and had got in exchange, not the French alliance, not the mandate of the European Concert, but the enmity of Turkey. In respect of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury compared the line of action which the Government had taken with certain proceedings which he had had to defend four years ago, and which were very bitterly attacked at the time.

There was a very exciting occasion a few weeks ago in the House of Commons, when Mr. Bright announced his secession from the Government. There is nothing that used to be said of us so constantly as that our great vice was that we despised the moral law, and it was, therefore, a great consolation to us to see Mr. Bright pitching the moral law at Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone pitching it back to Mr. Bright. I hope that spectacle may have opened their eyes to the fact that the question of the duty of a nation is not to be settled by a summary phrase like that. The question is, what is legitimate self-defence? Four years ago we had to tell you that a distinguished colonial governor saw on his frontier a vast savage army, evidently intending a speedy attack upon a comparatively defenceless colony, and he felt it his clear duty to strike the first blow. We were told then that was intensely immoral; but what has happened at Alexandria? There were ships in the harbour of Alexandria—the waters, by the way, of another Power—and the Government said, "We see a savage enemy is constructing fortresses and putting guns into position, and threatening our ships; we must strike the first blow." And so they did, while the professors of moral law stood by and applauded. But where is the casuist so subtle as to draw a line and to discriminate between the conduct—

I blame neither of them—of Sir Bartle Frere in Zululand and Sir Beauchamp Seymour at Alexandria? All I say is, that in what we did we were not departing from the moral law, but were exercising the duty of self-defence, as our successors in the Government have done also. And the case is the same with regard to the war in Afghanistan, where we had a powerful enemy hanging over our frontier. In both cases our principles of action have been justified by the sincere flattery of imitation.

Lord Salisbury went on :—

The only moral I will venture to draw from the history of the last few months is that you may well hesitate when people denounce a Jingo policy. If it means a policy of letting foreign nations know that, while your disposition is absolutely pacific, your intention of protecting British interests and British honour is immoveable, I can only say that the adoption of such a policy at an earlier moment would have saved much destruction of life and property. My belief is that if at the beginning of the year 10,000 or 15,000 Indian troops had been sent to Cyprus we never should have heard of any rebellion on the part of Arabi, Alexandria would still be a flourishing city, masses of British commerce would have been untouched, and many valuable lives would have been spared. . . . There is no more certain provocative of war than the impression on the part of your enemy that owing to principles or weakness, or domestic embarrassment, you are not ready to strike a good blow to defend yourself. These are the principles which we of the Conservative party have not only preached in Opposition, but have practised in office. We had a great crisis to meet, and there was a universal expectation that British blood would have to be shed; but we struck in time, and allowed foreign Governments to know in time the consequences of acts injurious to British honour; and the result was that no irrevocable and disastrous steps were taken, and we issued from that crisis with honour but without war.

Now, however, Conservatives had but one duty, as far as external affairs were concerned—to give to the Government every encouragement so to use the resources of the empire that our *prestige* might be restored in the East, and the interests which had been so sorely injured might again blossom and flourish.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking on the same occasion, pointed out that the present Government had now been two years in power, and the country might judge how far it had given effect to its principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. Instead of peace we had war. Instead of allies we had coldly consenting colleagues in the European Concert, and instead of retrenchment there was increased expenditure in every department. It was a positive fact that at the present moment everyone of the services, military, naval, and civil, cost more for the discharge of the same duties by the same number of men than was the case three years ago. The increased expenditure might be desirable, but it was a singular piece of irony that the advocates of retrenchment should have been obliged to sanction it. He was afraid that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sometimes pressed to spend money to satisfy the wishes of the constituencies, and that he was not always able to resist that pressure. At any rate, a great Minister should not always be seeking to conciliate support; and he was sorry to say that, as it seemed to him, the desire to retain power had led the Government to seek in England as well as in Ireland support from allies whose aid was often neither effective nor creditable.

Mr. Gibson was the chief speaker at a demonstration in Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, on Monday. He declared that the result of Mr. Gladstone's administration of Ireland was that reverence for authority, respect for the law, the ennobling sentiments of morality and religion were weakened with many, with many destroyed. As a question of expediency there might be one excuse for such a violent and extraordinary policy—that of unqualified success—but no such qualification was present. With regard to the financial policy of the present Government, the Estimates now were more than two millions higher than the highest of the Conservative Budgets. As to the foreign policy of the Government, when Mr. Gladstone succeeded to office after the last general election Turkey was friendly, France was friendly—indeed, all the European Powers were friendly. Contrast this with the present state of things. Lord Beaconsfield was too great a man to demand to have his memory avenged; but assuredly history had within a very short time worked out a terrible Nemesis for those who had assailed him. Turkey, of whom the bag and baggage language had been used, had been appealed to for help. Cyprus, where men had been said to die like flies, was to be a sanatorium, and Indian troops were being brought to assist in this great complication. We were now at war. This was the result of Mr. Gladstone's diplomacy, the acme of the success of his negotiations.

At a gathering of Liverpool Conservatives in Rufford Park, near Ormskirk, on Monday, Lord Sandon insisted on the duty of all parties in the country supporting the Government with regard to the present struggle in Egypt, although mistakes and blunders must not be condoned. Lord Sandon proceeded to speak of our relations with the European Powers, the appeal to the Sultan to intervene in Egypt, the despatch of Indian troops to that country, the state of Ireland, the financial policy of the Government, and the dearth of domestic legislation. Heaven forbid that the Conservatives should come into office at the present time. No one could wish that they should have to unwind such a tangled thread. But if the country came to the conclusion that, owing to Mr. Gladstone's conduct in Ireland, the people of Ireland would never be quiet under the present Administration; and if they also came to the conclusion, judging from what passed in the Transvaal and Natal, that Mr. Gladstone could not settle our difficulties in Egypt, there was no Conservative public man who would refuse to take office.

On Saturday Viscount Cranbrook addressed a large Conservative meeting in the grounds of Mr. Anderson Rose, near Wandsworth-common station; and after dwelling at some length on the Irish question and other domestic topics, he proceeded to attribute the present complications in Egypt to a recollection of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government pursued with regard to the naval demonstration in the Montenegrin difficulty two years ago. From a French despatch it appears that the Duc de Montebello told Lord Granville that France would only join in it on the understanding that it was not to be made in earnest; and "Lord Granville replied that the English Government had not the slightest intention of firing a gun, but that it would not do to proclaim it to the world, because in that case the demonstration would not produce the desired effect of intimidation. When the naval demonstration was made in Egypt there was the same Government in England, and Mr. Bright was still a member of it. I confess I was greatly amazed in those former days that Mr. Bright should have remained in a Government which made a naval demonstration; but now it is explained. They never meant to fire a gun. They were to have 'painted ships upon a painted ocean.' (Laughter.) Our soldiers and our sailors are now obeying the orders of the Crown and are engaged in what I suppose we are not allowed to call a war—(a laugh)—but in some kind of fighting which is to go on in Egypt. I trust no Conservative will be so forgetful of his duty to his Crown and the country as to throw any impediments in the way of the fullest development of our resources which may be possible or necessary in order to bring this business to a good end. (Cheers.) We are going into battle alone, and it may be all very fine to suppose that different nations look upon us without jealousy, or envy, or malignity, but depend upon it that the moment we get into difficulties—difficulties will arise between us and other nations—and those who are now cynically looking at the work we have undertaken would be ready to turn round upon us and to take from us some of the fruits of our labour. France has been continually a drag upon you in the proceedings in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of that great nation, and while you have lost the support of France you have, by relying on that support, lost the friendship of Turkey, which Mr. Gladstone, I must say, had small right to reckon upon, for you can hardly expect Turkey to forget everything that was said and done against her in former days by Mr. Gladstone. When I speak of him, I simply speak of him politically—I am not going to say a word about his private character. I notice, however, that Lord Granville complained the other day of Mr. Gladstone being singled out. Whoever may be Prime Minister naturally bears the brunt of the attacks made upon his Government; but the principal attacks made on Mr. Gladstone are in consequence of those voluminous speeches that he delivered, in which he treated all manner of subjects, and especially the subject to which I was adverting just now. When we were in office, and it seemed likely, in 1879, that we might have to apply for an alteration of the procedure rules in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone wrote a long article in the *Nineteenth Century* as to how you should respect even the smallest minorities, and should not interfere with the freedom of debate. I feel that this Government has falsified every promise they made. In finance they have failed; in diplomacy they have failed, for they are at war now. God grant that they may not fail in war. With the electors of this country it remains to decide, when the time shall come, whether England is to be misrepresented as she has been for the last two years. It is for you to say whether you think that the interests of Great Britain are not such as to require a more consistent, a more firm, and a more resolute hand to hold the helm. This man, great as he is in ability, has shown what I think is a great want of that which ought to be a characteristic of an English politician. When he has been defeated upon any occasion he has, like Ahab, when he could not get the vineyard, turned his face to the wall and sulked. (Laughter.) He has again and again threatened his retirement. He retired once from the leadership of the Liberal party. During the whole course of his speeches in Midlothian he told his hearers that he hoped when they got into power they would hand over the Government to the Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville; and only the other day he said, after a small defeat, that he would 'consider his position.' (Laughter.) Like the celebrated character spoken of by Prior—

> Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
> And often took leave; but was loth to depart.

(Laughter.) We, as politicians, have no faith in him. We do not believe he will act for the best of England, and therefore it is that we are opposed to him. I implore you by your votes and by the influence you can bring to bear upon your friends in every direction, and by the Press also—for that is a great instrument—in every way to advance the opinions you have at heart." (Cheers.) Viscount Middleton, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Hardinge Giffard, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting, which unanimously adopted the following resolutions :—

That this meeting condemns the principles, the conduct, and the incompetence of the present Radical Ministry, as having occasioned increased taxation, encouraged popular discontent, tampered with rebellion, and endangered political and personal liberty, and the first principles of law and order at home, and the just influence and essential interests of the country abroad; and as tending in the future to destroy not only the peace and prosperity, but the stability, of the British Empire.

That while this meeting pledges itself to concur with all loyal subjects in cordially supporting Her Majesty's Government in any action directed to maintain our national policy and interest in respect of Egypt, it also pledges itself cordially to support the leaders of the Conservative party, who have deserved well of the country by their public spirit and forbearance in a position of difficulty; and that, when opportunity may arise, Mid-Surrey will do its part to ensure that the Government of the country may be carried on upon those Conservative principles which are the true security of our liberties, our welfare, and our progress.

MINISTERIAL SPEECHES.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House. There were over 300 guests present.

Lord Northbrook, in acknowledging the toast of the Navy, expressed his admiration of the efficiency and discipline exhibited by the members of that service in the recent occurrences in Egypt. He also recognised the indebtedness of the country to the Mercantile Marine for the means of transport.

Mr. Childers returned thanks for the Army, which, he said, had at present a very severe task before it. Some 30,000 or 40,000 men were at the present time on their way from the United Kingdom and from India, in each case coming some 3,000 miles to do their duty in a country containing 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 inhabitants, there to assist the rulers of that country in putting down a dangerous military rebellion. (Cheers.) The task was, indeed, a difficult one at any time, but at the present season of the year the natural peculiarities of Egypt made it still more difficult. But he felt confident that the skill of our Commander, and the valour and discipline of our Army, which had been so well illustrated in the reconnaissance of last Saturday, would enable these difficulties to be overcome, and he believed that we should commence and carry out this campaign with the success that had attended our nation on former occasions. (Hear, hear.) To-morrow (Thursday) the first troops sent out from that country, and who were especially sent out as being most suitable for the enterprise, would reach Alexandria with the Queen's son, who would command one brigade of the army. Following at the rate of two or three ships a day a large force would be thrown into Egypt—a force well ordered, well organised, and under one of the most distinguished generals of the day, Sir Garnet Wolseley. A great deal had been said about the necessity of this country being prepared for war. People had spoken of "England the unready," but he did not think that they merited that reproach—at all events, so far as regarded their preparedness for wars of this kind. He might safely say that, considering how very much more complicated a matter it was to mobilise any part of their army than in the case of any other country, they might take some credit for the rapid manner in which the present expedition had been prepared. It was only a fortnight ago last Monday that Her Majesty's Government proposed the Vote of Credit to Parliament; only that day fortnight Her Majesty's proclamation recalled a certain number of the Army Reserve to the colours; and yet within six days of that time the first troops left the country. Since then two or three ships a day had left with regiments and battalions of troops and a large quantity of warlike stores. Some 16,000 had already left our shores, and, with the great military apparatus of war, were being conveyed to Egypt. In a very few days the whole of that army would be landed prepared to take the field and to do its duty. He doubted whether any great military nation on the Continent, if they had to perform the task of equipping and sending out such an expedition, could have done it with such celerity as we had done. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, after an allusion to the threatened difficulty with the House of Lords, said :—It is true that we have gone to Egypt with the forces of this country in the prosecution of great interests of the Empire which it is our duty to cherish and defend. (Cheers.) Unless those interests had existed it would not have been possible for us to have found a justification for the intervention which we have in hand. But it should be well known that those interests, though they may be ours, are not ours alone, that they are interests common to us with every State in Europe—nay, with the whole of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Egypt has now become the great gate between the eastern and the western hemispheres; the commerce of the world depends upon the passage through that gate more than upon any other single point that could be marked upon the surface of the globe. It is essential for the industry and the enterprise of mankind that that gate should be open; and in order that it may be open it is not less essential that the country in which it is set up should be a country under a peaceful, orderly, and legal Government. (Loud cheers.) The work which we have in view, though the burden and the honour of performing it may perchance devolve on us alone, is a work which it is absolutely essential for every country in Europe to see performed, and one the performance of which cannot but redound, if it be associated with high and disinterested objects, to the honour of those on whom the burden of it may fall. (Cheers.) Let it be well understood for what we go and for what we do not go to Egypt. We do not go to make war on its people, but to rescue them from the oppression of a military tyranny—(cheers)—which at present extinguishes every free voice, and chains every arm of the people of that country. We do not go to make war on the Mohammedan religion, for it is among the proudest distinctions of Christianity to establish tolerance; and we know that wherever the British rule exists the same respect which we claim for the exercise of our own conscientious convictions is yielded to the professors of every other faith on the surface of the globe. (Cheers.) We do not go to repress the growth of Egyptian liberties. We wish them well; for we have no interests in Egypt so great as that Egypt should be prosperous, and Egypt cannot in any other way so well or so effectually attain her own prosperity as by the enjoyment of a wise, a regulated, and an expanding freedom. (Hear, hear.) I believe it is true, and I believe, moreover, it is known to be true, that England goes to Egypt with clean hands—(cheers)—with pure purpose, with no secret intention, with nothing to conceal from the other nations of the earth, but, on the contrary, with aims to the fullest extent avowed, and with the consciousness that we are entitled to claim from other Powers that which I believe they are ready to accord to us to-day—nay, which they have accorded—namely, their confidence, their goodwill, and their hearty good wishes for the speedy and effectual success of the British arms. (Cheers.) When it was last my duty to address your Lordship, it was my duty to speak with great pain and apprehension with regard to the condition of one, at least, of the three kingdoms. A powerful combination had been formed in the sister island for the purpose of enlisting the whole mass of the population in a struggle which, as it then appeared, might prove successful against every principle of property which lies at the root of social order. The issue of that struggle may have appeared to be doubtful then, but I rejoice to say that it is much less doubtful now. (Cheers.) The Act of Parliament which was passed last year for the regulation of landed tenures in Ireland was pronounced at the outset of the present session in the House of Commons within my hearing, and that from more than one quarter of the House, to have been "a dismal failure." But that language is used no longer. Now for a period of five months—month after month and week after week—a steady diminution, for which we cannot be too thankful, has been observable in these outrages, which, formidable as they were in themselves, were yet more formidable as a symbol of a great and powerful conspiracy, organised with no mean skill, which had been set in action for the purpose of breaking up every foundation of social order in that country. I rejoice to record the fact that progress has been made towards the restoration of settled order, and the authority of the law of harmony between class and class, and of solid prosperity in that island, whose destinies are associated with our own so closely that England can never be well if Ireland be ill. (Cheers.) I need not call attention to the legislative business of the House of Commons or House of Lords during the present session. It is a melancholy confession to make that although the present Government at the commencement of the session addressed themselves to the task of making proposals which would have much contributed to the welfare of this great country, yet to none of those proposals have they been able effectually to invite the attention of Parliament, in consequence of the lamentable impotence and incapacity for the discharge of its duties to which, through a series of causes I need not now explain, the House of Commons has unhappily been reduced. Believe me, my Lord Mayor, it is no exaggeration to say that while there are many important changes that may be desired—some of them desired by a particular party and many of them by all parties alike, in promotion of the common interests—while there are those questions, in many cases of very high importance, there is another question more important than them all, and that is the restoration of the great representative chamber of this country to its natural and normal efficiency by a thoroughly searching and drastic reform of its procedure. The calls on the time and energy of Parliament, with a vast extension of our Empire and the great multiplication of our interests, are such that under no circumstances will human strength permit of a perfect performance of all the duties of the House of Commons. But it is lamentable to see it reduced to a position in which it is not a question of performing all its duties, but of performing any of them. (Cheers.) We hope that at no distant period the House of Commons will make a vigorous and successful effort to relieve itself from that state. But it will require courage to effect. We must be prepared to put aside all flimsy and secondary objections and all unmanly fears, and to dismiss from our imaginations those phantoms with which it is attempted to terrify the minds of men when beneficial changes have become necessary. At the same time it is a difficult question, and we look to the enlightened public of this country to assist us and animate us in the efforts we shall make to induce the House of Commons to restore itself to something like its ancient position, and again to prove itself worthy of its traditional and imperishable fame. (Loud cheers.)

THE KILMAINHAM BILL LANDED.

"When the measure reappears in the House of Commons for a brief half-hour, some protest may be heard about 'the hanging-gale,' and then the work of another session will close with the passing of another Bill for the pacification of Ireland. That is its one purpose. The strict and literal truth is that the authors of the measure have never pretended that it is just, but, on the contrary, have said by the mouth of the Prime Minister himself that on principle it is not to be defended. It is allowed to be a Bill that makes a fool of every poor Irish tenant who, daring the Land League, has honestly paid his rent, and at the same time a measure which not only justifies but rewards the whole mass of Leaguers who, refusing to pay, have terrorised others by maiming and murder. This, of course, seems an absolutely incredible account to give of any legislative measure; but it is a strictly true account of the Arrears Bill. Throughout the whole of Ireland the Bill enables the Moonlighter to say to the man he terrorised, 'You see I was your friend when I warned you not to pay; you didn't pay, and now' (tapping the stock of one of Mr. Walsh's rifles) 'we've brought down the Government to tell you that you were quite right, and that they will pay for you what they don't make the landlord give up.' Or, turning to the honest man who would not listen to the League, the Mooniighter may say, 'Now you see how stupid you were; you would pay, your cow was disembowelled, and now you find you might just as well have kept your guineas in your pocket, as Mr. Parnell recommended.' That is what the Arrears Bill does. But why should such a measure be proposed, then? is the natural question. The answer has been given: to pacify Ireland. Sometimes it is added, 'and to give the poor tenants a new start on their land, disembarrassed of rent arrears.' But this will hardly do, because the poorest tenants are not provided for in the Bill at all: no man who cannot produce the money for one year's back rent will be helped by it. This fact is not very promising for pacification, but yet pacification is the one great purpose of a measure which is acknowledged to be not otherwise justifiable.

"And suppose pacification ensues? Suppose that for a time—till the next series of bad harvests, say—violence and disorder diminish month by month? Then the Ministerialists will boast of their wisdom, and deride the short-sightedness of the Bill's opponents as a thing that nobody can doubt any longer. But what sort of pacification will it be? The sort of which the wayfarer might boast who, meeting a sturdy beggar, appeases his demonstrations with a hedge-stake by handing over a sovereign on 'gift and compulsion' principles. Pacification? It is as if a coach-load of passengers, after getting rid of a highwayman by delivering up their watches and purses, were to congratulate each other on their exceeding ingenuity and high-mindedness. This we have a full right to say, because when Mr. Gladstone had just clapped Mr. Parnell into Kilmainham gaol he described as 'rapine' the very policy of No Rent which he is now buying off; and it was Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham gaol who drafted the terms of the arrangement. It has been said that anybody can govern with a state of siege; and it may be said with no less point that anybody can pacify a clamour for money or money's worth, however threatening, by flinging out all that is asked. That is what has been done in this case: all that has been asked, for the time, has been flung to the No Renters with their policy of rapine. And supposing that no more will ever be asked, is this a 'measure of pacification' to be proud of? Is it not a measure which the most incapable and most cowardly of Governments might resort to, boasting equally? But what is the likelihood that no more will be asked for? Looking to all that the Irish Leaguers of one kind and another are openly seeking, is it not all but certain that their success so far will mightily encourage them to provide other discontents for more 'pacification'? It is all but certain: as we shall see more clearly before many months or many years are past."—*St. James's Gazette.*

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The position of affairs in Egypt remains unchanged. The English troops are now fast disembarking, and in the course of another ten days or a fortnight Sir GARNET WOLSELEY will find himself at the head of a force that should enable him to inflict a crushing defeat on, and ensure the complete dispersion of, the rebellious Egyptian army. ARABI BEY has clearly, however, availed himself of the opportunities that prolonged immunity from attack has afforded him; he has gathered together, it would seem, an array of fighting men formidable in point of numbers, and has occupied strong positions in which his troops are entrenched, and will thus await the English attack. The task of suppressing the Egyptian rebellion has been rendered far more serious than it was only a few weeks ago. The only important military incident of the past week at the seat of war was the reconnaissance that was undertaken by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON on Saturday last The movement appears to have been singularly ill-advised; its ostensible object was to obtain information as to the strength of ARABI BEY'S position, but the cost of satisfying a curiosity that was utterly idle was rather too heavy. A force, consisting of Marines and Rifles, was pushed forward, and desultory skirmishing took place between the British and the Egyptians, with a loss to the British of some five killed and thirty wounded. The Egyptians were reinforced, and at dusk the English troops retired, having, it is officially stated, accomplished the object of the movement. ARABI BEY not unnaturally represents the skirmish as an Egyptian victory. It is satisfactory to be informed that the home authorities have prohibited further military operations until the arrival of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY. The harsh truth with regard to the reconnaissance seems to be that there was a useless waste of life.

There appears to be some reason to hope that the Conference at Constantinople will shortly be adjourned. It will probably be called together again, under the auspices of Mr. GLADSTONE, to enable the rival Powers to deprive Great Britain of the results and advantages of the sacrifices that the nation is about to incur in Egypt. Its last work has been the acceptance of the Italian proposal for an international protectorate of the Suez Canal. The English Government has agreed to the proposal, whilst reserving full liberty of action in the case of *force majeure*. It would have been far better to have refused to accede to a proposition that must be either useless or harmful. Any concession of the principle that other nations have interests in the Suez Canal equal or similar to those of Great Britain ought to be rigidly avoided. In the meantime the arrangements between the British Government and the Sublime Porte for Turkish co-operation in Egypt are progressing towards completion. Turkey agrees to issue the proclamation declaring ARABI BEY to be a rebel. A military convention is now in course of negotiation by Great Britain and Turkey which will define the relations between the respective forces in the field. It is impossible not to be impressed with the conviction that the presence of the Turkish troops will be a fertile source of future difficulties. It is to be regretted that the English Government has not had the resolution to forbid any active intervention of Turkey in Egyptian affairs at the present time. The certainty is that the step taken by Turkey is taken for the advancement of Turkish interests, and that the Turkish Government will act in Egypt without sympathy with English aims and in a spirit of opposition to English pretensions, and that Turkey goes to Egypt to thwart and not to aid Great Britain.

The Government have dealt with the Lords' Amendments as was generally anticipated. The first and most important, which provided that the concurrence of the landlord should be required in the application of the tenant for relief from the payment of arrears, was resisted by Mr. GLADSTONE. The second amendment, which was to give the landlord the right to charge the unliquidated arrears upon the tenant-right, is accepted with modifications intended to deprive it of much of its practical value. In the division that took place with regard to the first amendment only 157 Conservatives were found to record their votes on this crucial question. A meeting of Conservative Peers was held on Thursday to decide upon the course that should be pursued in view of the rejection and modification of the Lords' Amendments by the House of Commons. Lord SALISBURY advocated the straightforward and logical course of maintaining the convictions which the House of Lords had decisively recorded. But the majority of the Conservative Peers was averse from taking a step, in the present position of affairs in Ireland and Egypt, that would have involved a General Election and a change of Ministry. It is to be feared that the Conservative party will have abiding reasons in the future to regret that at this crisis of English politics the counsels of cowardice and apathy have prevailed. It is quite certain that Conservative opinion throughout the country is inclined to stigmatise harshly the desertion of principle on the part of the Conservative Peers. And it is once more made clear to the Conservative classes that it is to Lord SALISBURY alone that men must look for the effective and resolute vindication of Conservative opinions and convictions.

The members of HER MAJESTY'S Government were entertained at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and Mr. GLADSTONE had the pleasant opportunity of dilating on the beneficent policy of his administration and the conspicuous success that has attended its practice of the virtues and the moralities. The Egyptian policy of the Government was enlarged upon in the usual vein of sentimental philanthropy, and all the nations of the world were called upon to witness the purity of the motives and the excellence of the intentions by which Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues are inspired. Mr. GLADSTONE was profuse in his explanations of all that we were not going to Egypt to accomplish, but he neglected to state precisely what in his view the objects of the English expedition are and how it is proposed to secure them. The omission is to be regretted, because there is considerable reason to fear that the policy that Mr. GLADSTONE favours is not the one that the country would approve of. There is real reason to dread that the advantages of the work "which we are to have the burden and honour of performing" may be lost or sacrificed by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. On the question of Ireland Mr. GLADSTONE indulged in the rose-coloured illusions that are so dear to him. Now that a rigorous Coercion Bill has been passed and there is a diminution of outrages he will not admit that his Land Bill can be described as a "dismal failure," and, unappalled by the failures of his previous prophecies, once more predicts the approach of the social Millennium in Ireland as the result of his profound policy of plundering the loyal classes and bribing the disaffected; of rewarding turbulence and pandering to treason. Mr. GLADSTONE'S complacency with the achievements of his Government has a strange air of the ludicrous, but, after all, Mr. GLADSTONE'S post-prandial rhetoric is scarcely meant to be seriously regarded.

A new French Ministry has at length been constituted under the Presidency of M. DUCLERC. It is chiefly remarkable for the general political insignificance of the politicians of which it consists. France is emphatically under the rule of a Cabinet of nonentities, and will be governed by Ministers who are barely known by name to their countrymen. It is not the least of the vices of existing French institutions that their effect is to estrange ability and intelligence from public life. The new Cabinet is likely to confine itself to the discharge of the simple work of administration. By the conditions of its existence it is debarred from any active foreign policy. And in home affairs it is not likely, during the brief life which is apparently reserved for it, to venture upon any measures of a controversial character. M. GAMBETTA has the satisfaction of finding that his influence is recognised in the new combination, several of the new Ministers belonging to the number of his recognised followers. But M. CLEMENCEAU has the greater satisfaction of knowing that the formation of the Cabinet is a triumph for the views which he has declared on the question of the day. Happy is the nation that has no history, and it is this happiness that France chiefly covets at the present time, and it is this happiness of tranquillity and effacement that the new Ministry is expected to secure for the French people.

THE PEERS' SURRENDER.

The Conservative party throughout the country will regard the humiliating collapse of the Conservative opposition to the Arrears Bill with not a little consternation. There is no doubt as to the feeling with which the measure was regarded by Conservatives, and the vigorous condemnation that the Conservative leaders passed upon the Bill adequately represented the general conviction of their followers. As is usually the case with Mr. GLADSTONE'S projects of legislation, the present Bill was recommended on grounds that had no relation to its real objects. But it was found impossible to keep up the farce of pretending that the relief of deserving distress was all that was aimed at, and the thin veil of hypocrisy in which it was at first endeavoured to hide the gross immorality of the Bill was speedily cast aside. The measure was officially admitted to be one for which no reputable defence could be made. It was not supported by arguments, it was excused by apologies. The British taxpayer is called upon by the Bill to pay from his hard earnings the debts of the dishonest and disloyal Irish tenants, to subsidise the supporters of the Land League, and to purchase the assistance of Home Rule votes for Liberal candidates in English constituencies. The Conservative party might well insist that before this is done the consent of the British taxpayer should be applied for and obtained. The Arrears Bill ought never to have been allowed to pass until the English constituencies had been consulted on the question and their opinion as to the justice and expediency of bribing Irish turbulence and disaffection at their expense had been manifested. It was confidently hoped that the action of the House of Lords would have afforded the

country the desired opportunity of expressing its views on Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish legislation. Contrary to anticipation the hope has been disappointed, and the present Session ends in the triumphant passage of a Bill that will immeasurably increase the influence of Mr. PARNELL and the Land League in Ireland and will indefinitely augment the difficulties of maintaining the authority of law and order on the other side of St. George's Channel.

The Conservative party has ample cause for dissatisfaction with the attitude of Conservatives in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In the Lower House only 157 Conservatives were found to take part in the critical division on the amendment which required the concurrence of the landlord and tenant before the tenant could secure the advantages offered by the Arrears Bill. Of those Conservatives who deliberately abstained from recording votes on this occasion some account may well be demanded by their constituents. Desertion in the midst of battle is not less ignominious in politics than in warfare. In the House of Lords not even a show of resistance was made, and Lord SALISBURY, met with the absolute refusal of a majority of his followers to prolong the resistance to the measure, had no choice but to relinquish a struggle that was made hopeless. The Conservative party in Parliament was in fact panic-stricken, and pusillanimously shrank from the vigorous maintenance of Conservative convictions that the party in the country expected and had a right to expect.

It is difficult to find any excuse or justification for the deliberate abandonment of the attitude of determined opposition that in both Houses of Parliament had been deliberately assumed. If the House of Lords had resolutely adhered to its amendments, either the Arrears Bill would have been lost, or the Government would have finally conceded the points in dispute, or the country would have been appealed to to decide the issues raised. If either of the two first results had been obtained it would be unanimously admitted by Conservatives that there was unmixed cause for congratulation. It seems hard to believe that much difference can exist amongst Conservatives as to the advantage that could have accrued to the Conservative cause if the result of the defeat of the Arrears Bill had been a Dissolution of Parliament. The fears with which this contingency was notoriously regarded by militant Radicalism should have been the measure of the hopes with which Conservatives might have looked forward to it. It is scarcely possible that a General Election would be held under conditions more favourable to Conservatism than those which at present exist. It is not likely that even the present Government can sink to lower depths of unpopularity than it has reached at the present time. But the public memory is short, and in a few years the remembrance of the disasters and scandals that have filled the past two years may have become less keen, and dexterous management may enable the managers of the Liberal party to contrive that the issues presented to the constituencies may be of a kind upon which public opinion may be far more dubious and divided than it is upon the questions which now engross political attention.

In the unfortunate incidents of the Conservative surrender there is at least one cause for satisfaction afforded to the Conservative party. The attitude maintained by the Marquis of SALISBURY will go far to strengthen the confidence in his leadership and augment his popularity in the ranks of his followers. Already abundant evidence is forthcoming that his energetic vindication of Conservative convictions, and his vigorous repudiation of any sort of responsibility for Mr. GLADSTONE's measure of public bribery and private robbery. are in absolute harmony with the feelings of the Conservative classes in the country. Lord SALISBURY at least is no party to the humiliating surrender which this week has conferred a fresh lease of power upon Mr. GLADSTONE's Government. In the prevailing demoralisation of political opinion, amidst the hypocrisies of public life, it is something for a great party to know that it has for its leader one who can be trusted to be true to the principles he asserts, and will not be led by any paltry considerations of expediency to abandon the championship of the cause that he upholds, even when deserted by those upon whose effective support he should have the amplest reasons to count.

THE *CONTEMPORARY REVIEW* ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with a trio on the Salvation Army by Mr. BOOTH, Miss COBBE, and the Rev. R. T. DAVIDSON, Chaplain to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. The lady (though, we fear, an advanced Socinian) is distinctly the most religious writer of the three. The GENERAL and the CHAPLAIN busy themselves with the outside of the platter—the one giving us his word for the inside, and the other waiving the question. Miss COBBE takes a look at the contents, and, finding them irreverent and unclean, doubts (like a sensible woman) the possibility of their being religious. The GENERAL's account of the "Movement" quite confirms our view of it as the Camp Meeting on the March. He is a Methodist minister well versed in the "Old "Gospel" of Instantaneous Conversion. He believes the Three Creeds of the Church, and "every word of the Commination Service"—a profession not easily reconciled with the One Baptism for the Remission of Sins, or the aspiration for Church Discipline with the substitution of solemn self-judgment found in those formularies. These strike us as very different from "standing up and telling the "audience what the LORD has done for them," which is what the GENERAL requires of every "man, woman, or child who professes to have "received the remission of sins through faith "in CHRIST." This, he says, "is in itself a "test of the genuineness of the work." Further, the new convert is registered, marked with an "S." on each collar, and pledged to give up drink, tobacco, and finery in dress. This is the substitute for the Baptismal Vow. The "service" consists in taking part in every open-air meeting and procession, singing, speaking, prayer, door-keeping, selling the *War Cry*, and visiting: all "in the blazing light "of public service." This is to prevent hypocrisy! We thought it was said, "Do not "sound a trumpet before thee as the hypo-"crites do." The "organisation" (supplying the place of the Church) "is absolutely mil:-"tary." "We began with the fraternal "system, but afterwards experimented freely "in a system of extreme democracy. For "years we laboured in the constitution of "committees large and small, after the "models of the surrounding Churches." All were found wanting; and it "is "now thoroughly understood that the "corps is under its captain, the division under "its major, and the whole army under its "general, with no hope for anyone of success-"ful agitation against superior authority." So far the new GENERAL follows LOYOLA fairly enough; but he has no notion of following him to church. He "leaves to the Churches "all who wish *mere Church life*." "Instead "of insisting upon attendance at any church, "even for the Sacrament, we teach our people "to spend all their leisure time (!) with the "Army, to visit churches only as corps by "invitation, so as to promote general godliness "and harmony, and to avoid, as the very "poison of hell, all controverted questions." No proving all things, no prayer for guidance, no private study of the Bible, no meditation, no inquiry, no ministers, no sacraments. Simply do as you are ordered, shout, yell, blaspheme if you like—it is all a matter of taste—but keep "marching along," sweeping away all consideration for the future, in the certainty that you are saved and saving others. Old-fashioned Christians may be inclined to ask if this was the way the "Old "Gospel" was preached by its Author and His Apostles. No such question crosses the GENERAL's mind; indeed, the old Protestant demand for Scriptural authority seems everywhere at low ebb out of the Church. Very little of the Bible, we apprehend, is heard at camp meetings, or among Primitive Methodists in general. WESLEY's hymns have long been current as the "Word of the Lord." The Salvation Army has its own style of hymns, but it needs no word but the word of command. Mr. BOOTH does not even glance at the authority or example of CHRIST or His Apostles. The Army is his own invention—an improvement on JOHN WESLEY. He commissions its officers and issues the orders; but who commissioned him, or his wife, it would be impertinent to inquire. What if ST. PAUL forbade woman to preach? Mr. BOOTH has found the mistake, and does not agree with ST. PAUL. With all this frankness, however, the GENERAL "does not tell everything." Besides the "Orders "and Regulations," there is a book called *The Doctrines and Discipline of the Salvation Army*, which is not so easy of access. The *Christian Commonwealth* tells us that one part of an officer's discipline is here expressed in the Horatian counsel—"Be careful to get all "the money you can." Again, "No marriages "can take place without the consent of Head-"quarters." "Those who flirt and are found "out, *which is usually the case*, are sent home "again!" "Wilful jilting" incurs dismissal in disgrace. And "none are allowed to do "any courting during the first twelve months." We have nothing to say against these very prudent pieces of discipline: they show how extremes meet. JACK is getting very like PETER. General BOOTH, as Miss COBBE observes, is more like a General of Jesuits or Franciscans, than any other commander. This autocracy she rightly deems the prime element in the "success" which the Army has attained; the other two being the adoption of the Temperance Agitation and the remarkable preaching of Mrs. BOOTH—"the soul of whatever is best in the movement." Mr. DAVIDSON adds the personal "testimony," "repeated in "the same words by man after man and "woman after woman," while people sit agape for half-an-hour to hear who would not have listened for ten minutes to an educated teacher. The ARCHBISHOP's Chaplain cautions us that he is only stating the fact, not advocating the practice. With the same reserve he might have stated the fact that DEMETRIUS and his army cried out all together, for the space of two hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The testimony was doubtless vastly encouraging to themselves and others. For ourselves, it would be more to the point to know whether it was true; but Mr. DAVIDSON seems to think this of less consequence. Miss COBBE is more outspoken. We entirely agree with her that in despoiling religion of reverence these people destroy the thing itself. She maintains that a religion despoiled of reverence is heathenism—that a man might as well aspire to Valhalla as to a Heaven whither he expects to be conveyed in a pleasure van; that it is as proper to worship ÆOLUS or the God of Tumults as a God "always in a row." The comparison is, perhaps, hardly fair to heathenism. It is true that processions, with drums and flags, loud cries, and frequent repetitions, are heathen forms of religion strongly reprobated both in the Old and New Testaments. But the coarse and sensual rowdyism of the Salvation Army would have shocked the idolaters of Ancient Greece, and we doubt if the worshippers of BAAL or SIVA were half so blasphemous. We regret to find Mr. DAVIDSON apologising for these notorious outrages as "perhaps the only way the "hearer's conscience (?) could be reached!" "There is nothing of itself irreverent in "the clash of cymbals or the roll of drums": he takes care not to say a word of the "hymns" themselves, and he admits "here "and there at least the grossest irreverence" in the personal testimony which is the indispensable condition of the movement, and a prime agent in its success. He deplores the indiscretion or mismanagement which *permitted* the abominable placards to be issued, yet he admits that, after bringing it repeatedly before them, no one of the Army's officers attempted to defend them. Still he "half "shrinks from dealing with this, the greatest "danger of all, lest he shall seem to quench "what he believes to be a work of GOD, or to "damp the holy enthusiasm of those who are "veritably fighting His battles." This double-faced language in persons of this gentleman's position is vastly more mischievous than anything the Army can say or do. What right has he to call that a work of GOD of which he cannot assign any one proof of the Divine authority, while he enumerates many to the contrary? Mr. DAVIDSON "thanks "GOD that he has raised up to proclaim His "message of Salvation the men and women "now guiding the Army's work, and whose "power of appealing to the hearts of their "hearers is a gift from the LORD Himself." He could say no more of the inspired Apostles. What is his evidence of the Divine Mission or of the Message? They reject the Sacraments and Ministry of the New Testament, and according to their own showing their Gospel is a very different one from ours. All that Mr. DAVIDSON can say is that they preach better, and with more acceptance, than himself. For the effect of the preaching he produces nothing more than the Temperance Associations do. In this respect the Salvation Army appears to be neither more nor less successful than the Blue Ribbon Army. The Church Temperance Association was formed to avoid the mistake of identifying this one virtue with salvation: yet it is the only set-off against the grievous scandals which Mr. DAVIDSON cannot but deplore. There is not the slightest ground for his hopes of amendment. Mr. BOOTH justifies every one of the things he objects to. They are of the essence of his invention: it is Mr. DAVIDSON who must give way, for if it be veritably a work of GOD, and these men and women are His specially gifted ambassadors, who is the ARCHBISHOP's Chaplain that he should withstand them? His advice must be as impertinent in their eyes as his approval is in ours.

A number of silly people have come to think that "preaching" is a Divine ordinance, without the slightest regard to what is preached or by whom. When they see large numbers congregated they rejoice that means have been found to reach the classes to which the Church has no access. They do not say this of the theatre or of political meetings, nor yet of Popish pilgrimages in France, or mass meetings in Ireland. But anything "religious" and not "sacerdotal" is preaching the Gospel, and we must rejoice in it. It never strikes them that the readiness to hear is no proof of the truth of the message. That the Church cannot reach the lower orders is mere cant: that large numbers of the lower orders do not like to hear the Church is too true. If they like to hear Mr. BOOTH his message must be more to their taste; but it is nonsense to call it the same Gospel or the same religion. For the PRIMATE of ALL ENGLAND or his Chaplain to accept Mr. BOOTH's pretensions is a very serious matter. We believe that the principal cause of infidelity in our lower orders is the discredit into which religion has been brought by the divisions and extravagances of its preachers. Hard-headed artisans and even agricultural labourers cannot believe in a religion of discordant sects. Ranters and camp-meetings have dragged preaching through the gutter; and this new Army—besides its utter want of the "Church-life" which its GENERAL despises, and the danger to its scatterbrained converts when this crackling of thorns shall have burnt out—is a terrible scandal to the outside spectator. Miss COBBE says, with too much truth, that "the mischief done is deplor-"able when prayer and praise are parodied "in the street, and repentance is turned into "the standing jest of a gin-palace."

SELWYN COLLEGE.

It is sad to think that so harmless a document as the Draft Charter for Selwyn College should excite ire in any minds. Yet such is unfortunately the case. The delicate susceptibilities of the particular species of Liberal Nonconformists who are commonly found to be associated with the Liberation Society, and constitute its backbone, are stirred by the petition of the Bishop of ELY and other persons to the QUEEN for the grant of a charter of incorporation, the draft of which is now lying before Parliament for a period of thirty days, according to the provisions of the College Charter Acts of 1871. To listen to the outcry that is being made against this very moderate proceeding one would infer that a tax or rate for the maintenance of the new College is about to be levied upon the objectors. It is not unnecessary therefore to restate the fact that Selwyn College is founded, and will be supported, entirely by voluntary contributions. Its offence is that it is a Church College, to the establishment of which Churchmen have liberally subscribed. But as so brief and plain a statement of the case might fail to find public favour, a philosophical principle has been sought for and readily manufactured. And this eternal principle, picked up yesterday, is that the nation has no right to have anything to do with religion, and that as the Universities are national they have no right to have anything to do with religion. The Universities, and all their colleges, it is contended, ought to be conducted on purely secular principles; they ought to be managed as the Board schools of Birmingham were until recently, upon the everlasting principles of the Birmingham League, without Bible or Prayer-Book, or church or parson. It was a splendid theory. But somehow the League collapsed and died out, and the Bible had to be readmitted in the Board schools, even in the metropolis of secularism. It seems that the failure of that experiment was not enough, but its patrons are now desirous to try the experiment again at Oxford and Cambridge. The Selwyn draft charter defines the proposed institution to be "a college wherein sober living and high "culture of the mind may be combined with "Christian training, based upon the principles of "the Church of England." And this proposal is declared by the highest authorities of Liberal Nonconformity to be an infringement of the sacred rights of civil and religious freedom. But civil and religious freedom in the mouths of its modern Liberal champions is too often found to mean freedom from religion and from civility too. Such is certainly the case in the present instance. Christianity is to be proscribed wholesale in order that Churchmanship may be swept away. Yet it may be questioned whether any one of the Liberal Nonconformist communities who thus cry out against Selwyn Cottage would have the least objection to the establishment and supremacy of its own par

ticular *ism* at either of the Universities. Certain it is that when, three years ago, one of the sects which is now foremost in the outcry was contemplating the removal of its richly-endowed theological college from London to Oxford, the following clause appeared in the scheme:—"There would, "as at other colleges, be daily prayers at the "college chapel, which the students would be "required to attend." Yet compulsory chapel attendance is what these people have always inveighed against. Their objection against Selwyn is part and parcel of their objection against Church colleges at Oxford and everywhere else. It was but last year that Messrs. Illingworth, Henry Richard, and Lyulph Stanley stood up in the House of Commons to demand the secularisation and confiscation of the twenty-nine colleges for the training of school teachers which have been established in various parts of England by the munificence of Churchmen. Yet those who make these harsh demands have not found their own secular experiments successful. They have had to readmit the Bible into their schools at Birmingham, and they have had to haud over to a sect the one unsectarian college which they established with loud flourish of trumpets thirty-eight years ago. University Hall, London, was what they called unsectarian, and was troubled with as little religion as possible. But it proved a miserable failure. The better sort of Dissenters preferred sending their sons to Church colleges, and the upshot of it was that a few weeks ago the place was quietly handed over to one of the Nonconforming denominations as an abode for a richly endowed Dissenting seminary. Is it desired that all the colleges and halls of Oxford and Cambridge should share a similar fate? If so, let their charters be recast in the mould which the clamourers against Selwyn would prescribe.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.*

In this volume Mr. Blunt has completed his account of the history, principles, and results of the English Reformation, and has made a valuable and solid contribution to our knowledge of an event which has lost none of its importance and interest through lapse of time. The author has not, indeed, spoken of his labours as a history, but rather he has aimed at giving a survey of the Reformation with reference to its principles and their results. His tone is too apologetic, we will not say controversial, for history, though in keeping with a survey of the origin and course of the Reformation. Considered as history his volumes have one other defect, not indeed peculiar to the present writer—a defect which has hitherto hindered the writing of any comprehensive history of the revolution in the social and ecclesiastical policy of Europe in the sixteenth century. Historians almost invariably apply themselves to the course of the Reformation; but as to what was the condition of the Church and of society which preceded and called for the Reformation, we are hardly able to obtain a glimpse in their writings; and yet, without this, there can be no true history. History is never absolute; it is always relative. The causes of social actions are hidden in the remote past; they are tinged and influenced by a variety of distant, often distinct, motives, which work unseen until some accident arouses them to concentrated activity. It is the function of history to trace these hidden and often independent springs of action and to point out their connection with the effects they have produced. Without a knowledge of the state of society it is obviously impossible to form any true estimate of the Reformation itself. It is indeed difficult to obtain this knowledge, though it is possible to arrive at a sufficient acquaintance with the state of ante-Reformation times to allow of such an estimate. The want of this has rendered Mr. Blunt's notice of Puritanism and the Puritan party shallow and unsatisfactory. He traces the Puritans to, or states their connection with, Lollardism and the Lollards; but what Lollardism was doctrinally or practically he omits to say. The same defect confronts us in other parts of his interesting volumes. Thus, he notes the fraudulent dealings of tradesmen in the times of Edward VI.; but he fails to note that, fraudulent as trade and commerce and social intercourse all were, the dishonesty was inherited, like other evils, from earlier days. The Middle Ages were, in such matters, essentially dishonest—dishonest even beyond our experience of dishonesty. Thus, when Latimer denounces the frauds of the clothmakers of his day, the dishonesty was not, as Mr. Blunt's notices of it might lead his readers to think, the outgrowth of the time. It is denounced in statutes which lie thick on the rolls of Parliament from the days of Richard II., if not—for we write at a distance from books of reference—from a still earlier period. Indeed, the prevalence of trade lies and trade cheating were testified to by all our old writers. It is a state of things denounced by the author of *Piers Plowman*, as well as by Sir Thomas Elyot in his *Governor*, and by Edmund Dudley in his *Tree of the Commonwealth*. We adduce this as one of the misrepresentations, not of Mr. Blunt, but of almost all who have written of the Reformation—a misrepresentation arising out of unacquaintance with the period prior to that on which they are writing. When shall we be able to turn to a satisfactory history of that society which groaned and laboured for an escape from evils which had eaten deep into its being and threatened wholly to destroy it? There was something sadder than the hardship of appeals to Rome, of Papal provisions, and of the scandals of pluralities and of the wealth which sensualised clerical society of which saints and sinners complained, and which produced the Reformation.

We have spoken of the apologetic tone of Mr. Blunt's volumes. In part, this is obviously due to his great desire to treat of the times and parties of which he writes with impartiality. This leads him sometimes to extenuate when he might well have denounced the sins of the leading actors in the Reformation times. Catherine of Aragon may have been sacrificed to the times in which she lived; she was no doubt harshly used. Not the less her marriage with Henry VIII. was a foul abomination. Her cohabitation with Arthur may have been nominal. No court of law, however, in our own days but would have held it to have been real; and all evidence is against the view put forth at the last moment that made her marriage with her husband's brother lawful. This was not the only sin which went with the union of Catherine with Henry. Her marriage, like other Spanish marriages, was cemented by murder, to which, if not an active, she was at least a consenting, party. The price by which Henry VII. obtained her in marriage for Prince Arthur was the cruel, the more than cruel, murder of the helpless unoffending Warwick and of Perkin Warbeck as he was called by his enemies, the Duke of York as the insistency of Catherine's father that he should be executed would go far to justify us in believing him to have been. To the innocent blood shed at these ill-omened nuptials Catherine herself is said to have attributed her subsequent misfortunes.

No wonder that Henry, who saw child after child begotten of this scandalous marriage born only to die, should have listened to the scruples which the Bishop of Lincoln, his confessor, whispered in his ear, and which Wolsey, looking only at the probable consequences to England of the death of Henry VIII. without a son, is said to have suggested to Bishop Longland. The nation was appalled at the prospect of the renewal of the Wars of the Roses, and the language in the streets gave utterance to what men feared; hence, the popular prayer was that the King should break the unhallowed tie, and, so far as all evidence reaches, this preceded any action on the part of the King. It is easy to speak of him as "a "tyrant," as "a sensualist," as "tired of one wife "and desirous of another." The facts remain—the marriage with Catherine was incestuous; no one ventured to question that. The only question in those days was as to the power of the Pope to legalise incest. The marriage was seemingly cursed; and King and people for these causes desired its dissolution. This is the only conclusion to which we can come as we rise from an examination of the confidential report of the agent of the Duke of Ferrara and the poetical history of Forrest, the Chaplain of Mary, which has been recently printed by the Roxburghe Society. So insignificant, again, was the office of Cranmer with reference to the divorce, that, singular to say, neither of the two documents cited by us mentions his name, though both writers are strong Roman Catholics, both partisans of the Queen, both interested in representing the Primate in the most odious colours.

The like traffic in blood which went with the marriage settlement of Arthur and Catherine marked the marriage of her daughter Mary with Philip of Spain. If we are to believe Commendore, the Papal legate—and on this matter he surely is a competent and unexceptionable witness—Mary, in acknowledgment of favours received from Northumberland, had conveyed to him the assurance of the pardon of his children and of Jane Grey, hardly more than a passive agent in the attempt to deprive Mary of the Crown. Yet this assurance was cast to the winds when Philip was not to be won to her arms with any less costly sacrifice. As in the case of her mother, the blood spilt to bedew the marriage bed was not unavenged. It is travelling beyond the scope of this volume, though we cannot avoid noting it, that the price of the projected marriage of Charles I. with a daughter of Spain was the scandalous execution of Sir Walter Raleigh—a crime and a blunder which had not even the poor merit of utility to justify it, and which made Charles suspected by many of his subjects. This thirst for blood seems to track the course of Spanish Royalty; and, consistently with this, Mr. Blunt points out that Queen Mary assented to the persecution of her subjects "in "the hope of regaining her hold over her hus-"band" (p. 250), a detestable reason at least for blood-shedding. Mary's acquiescence in the merciless policy of her husband begat unmercifulness in herself. Her last act as a Queen is a terrible proof of her determination. A poor "heretic" in Hampshire had, in the midst of the flames recanted his false, or what Bishop White considered his false opinion, thereupon the Sheriff plucked him from the flames and sent him to prison. Mary, on hearing of this, rebuked the Sheriff, and committed him to the Fleet, ordered the poor half-burned wretch to be instructed in the faith, and then, without the least inquiry as to the validity of his recantation and the sincerity of his belief, ordered him to be burned. It was her last act. A few days later she was seized with fever, and about two months after died (p. 266).

On one or two points we should have been glad if Mr. Blunt had appended references. It is commonly assumed—and in this Mr. Blunt acquiesces, that Tunstall, Bourne, and Poole, named in the first mandate for Parker's consecration, refused obedience (p. 388). We should be glad to see some proof of this; we are not aware of its existence. We believe that it is counter to such facts as have come down to us. It is antecedently not impossible, though it is not unlikely; but on such a matter we prefer to deal with something more tangible than likelihoods. At p. 387 Mr. Blunt, again following the majority of writers on these times, tells us that Tunstall was deprived of his See by a judicial sentence. We doubt this. At any rate, we should have been glad to have seen some evidence for this. The fact is that only a few weeks before the death of Tunstall, we find, by a letter of Parker, that his acquiescence in the measures of Elizabeth was expected; and no document, dated between this time and his death, has been produced to justify the assertion that he was deprived. In one matter Mr. Blunt is mistaken: he speaks of the Bishop of St. Asaph as deprived, but there was no Bishop of St. Asaph. The diocese was vacant when Mary died in a singular manner. Goldwell, the late Bishop, resigned this See, and was presented to that of Oxford. His successor was nominated to St. Asaph. In both cases the guardianship of the temporalities was assigned to them, and then came Mary's death and the death of Pole. Goldwell had vacated St. Asaph to accept Oxford, but had not been elected. His successor at St. Asaph had accepted the Crown's nomination, but also remained unelected. It, again, is a new circumstance—but in this, probably, Mr. Blunt has some evidence unknown to us—that Poole of Peterborough was brother of Cardinal Pole. On one other matter we would add a few words. In regard to the persons burnt for their religion, it was formerly the practice of some controversialists to question whether Foxe had not exaggerated their number. This, however, is no longer questioned; it is generally acquiesced in. And Dr. Maitland, in his *Essays on the Reformation*, accepts Foxe's statement. We doubt, however, its accuracy. Foxe gives the number, and usually the names, of those whose death in the flames he had been able to ascertain. Among the papers, however, of the Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey at this period, preserved in the muniments of Loseley House, is a record of double the number of persons burnt in these counties to those recorded by Foxe, and in the supplement to the State Papers, Domestic Series, of Mary's reign, is a notice of others not recorded by Foxe. This would lead to the inference that Foxe falls short in his list of these terrible executions.

In one or two places we have noted, in the course of our reading, errors which have escaped the eye of the author when examining his proof sheets. At p. 264, for 1544 we suppose he originally wrote 1534 and failed to correct the error of the proof; again, at p. 386, we have 1660 for 1560. Some few other similar errors the readers will not fail to correct for themselves. We point out these errors. We have noted one or two of the points on which we should question the conclusions of Mr. Blunt, at least in the absence of references sufficient to sustain the accuracy of his statement. We do so because we trust that his book may soon attain to a second edition, which it deserves to do. We have read his volumes with care, and have derived much gratification from them. He has added to our knowledge of these times. He has done justice to Stephen Gardiner, has made the best apology for the poor Queen that can be made, has offered the only extenuation which exists for the conduct of Bonner, has not concealed the errors, the faults, the sins of the Reformers, and has altogether written in a spirit of impartiality which is refreshing in a historian compelled, in some sort, to be a controversialist; and if at times we think that he has leaned too much to the incriminated parties in his desire to urge all that can be pleaded in their defence, we can readily forgive this for the motive's sake.

* *The Reformation of the Church of England: Its History, Principles, and Results.* By the Rev. John Henry Blunt. Vol. II. A.D. 1547—1662.—London:

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Coming Democracy (Macmillans) must not be confounded with the very clever American novel for which we are indebted to the same publishers. There is certainly a considerable difference between the rose-coloured view taken by Mr. Harwood—looking at his subject with a prophetic eye—and the very ugly picture drawn from personal experience by the Transatlantic author. We should be glad if we could believe in the prospect which Mr. Harwood paints for us, but the experiences of past history, and the arguments from probability—both of which he sets aside—would lead us to take a very different view of our chances of peace and prosperity under the rule of our new masters from those which are here expressed. Still Mr. Harwood's volume is full of interest and contains a great deal of happy epigram. It is curious to find him expressing his opinion that the *Coming Democracy* is more likely to fall foul of the House of Commons than of the House of Lords, and he believes that the Crown and the Church will not suffer from the rule of the new arbiters of our national destiny.

Professor Tanner continues his series of works, in which, under the garb of fiction, he describes the several advantages which would result from a more extended study of the principles of agriculture. The present volume, entitled *Holt Castle; or, the Threefold Interest in Land* (Chapman and Hall) originally appeared in the *Preston Guardian*; and its object is to show how invaluable a good agent may be to a good landlord, and how desirable it is that the duties of the farm should be shared by the wife and daughters of the farmer. Several characters familiar to the readers of the Professor's earlier works are introduced for this purpose, and instruction is skilfully interwoven with amusement in the present volume.

The latest addition to Messrs. Stanford's *Tourist Guides* deals with *Essex*, and though there is not much of romantic and beautiful scenery to be found among its flat and low-lying lands, still, as its present chronicler maintains, it is inferior in historic and antiquarian interest to few English counties. This being so, the compilation of the present guide has been fittingly entrusted to so great an authority on antiquarian subjects as Mr. Walford, who has given us in this volume a useful compilation from the best authorities, so that the tourist who is contented with the quiet English scenes of a homely type, and the succession of undulating and well-wooded slopes which the county contains in its most attractive portions, will here find a useful and compact guide furnished for him, which, like the other volumes of the series, will go easily in the pocket.

The first canto of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* has been carefully edited by Mr. Minto for the *Clarendon Press Series*. The editor's preface and the copious notes will be found most useful by the student, and we are glad to see that this the first canto of the earliest—and in many respects the best—of the great series of national romances with which Sir Walter made his reputation as a poet, before he was known as a novelist, should have been thus reproduced. We hope that Mr. Minto intends to accomplish the same good work for the remaining cantos of Scott's great poem.

The Secret of Power, and other Sermons, by Alex. Maclaren (Macmillan and Co.) is the title of a volume containing some thoughtful sermons by a Congregationalist who rejoices in the belief that the body he belongs to has "no Orders, no Sacra-"ments, no Apostolic Succession." We will not rejoice with him in this his joy, and are glad to note that, notwithstanding these palpable defects, it possesses a sermon-writer of such fair average ability as Dr. Maclaren. His sermons, though deformed by a straining after the expression of commonplace thoughts in uncommon language and a heaping up of mixed metaphors sometimes as grotesque as those attributed to the late Lord Castlereagh, are yet well worth reading, and from them all may with advantage gather hints and suggestions.

Notes on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians (Kegan Paul) are intended either for readers of the Authorised Version or of the original Greek, and will be found very useful for either. It is literally a book of notes, but notes which are thoughtful, and will be found a real help to the student.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ON THE PEERS' SURRENDER.

It is to be noted that the leading organs of Conservative opinion throughout the provinces unanimously condemn the surrender of the Peers on the Arrears Bill, and approve the policy advocated by Lord Salisbury:—

The *Manchester Courier* (C.) says:—"Henceforward any class who would prefer having their debts paid by the State to paying them themselves have a convenient precedent to their hands. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that having got so much Mr. Parnell and his friends will succeed in obtaining even Home Rule from the present Government, or at least something so like it as to be practically indistinguishable from it. The latter probably hope, however, to sail off under cover of the smoke of the Egyptian guns, and in this respect their anticipations may possibly not be disappointed."

The *Liverpool Courier* (C.) says:—"It is the practice of political opponents to characterise Lord Salisbury as a headstrong and self-willed man. The present incident confutes that calumny. He says with perfect frankness that he disagrees with the majority in their view of the political situation, and he gives his reasons for the dissent. This is not a humiliating position for a leader to occupy; it is a testimony to the fact that he defers to the judgment of his followers when it is distinctly expressed, and that personal arrogance is not one of his idiosyncrasies."

The *Yorkshire Post* (C.) says:—"In the minds of honest men there will be deep sympathy felt for Lord Salisbury. We regret that Lord Salisbury has not been encouraged to make a bolder stand. As it is, he has uttered his protest. He is held back by men who, like one of the correspondents whose letters appear in another column, entertain as their uppermost thought the reflection that 'this is no time for division,' and so on. They think that just now the Government must be supported because it has got us into a dreadful mess and must get us out of it before it is cashiered. In such a view there is neither public spirit nor patriotism. The refusal to follow Lord Salisbury commits Lords as well as Commons to the sanction of principles which are essentially revolutionary."

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—"Lord Salisbury's short, straightforward, manly speech beyond question has strengthened his position, and thrown upon his followers the responsibility for what has taken place. He would have gone to the end, but they would not sustain him. The question is asked on all hands, What will follow this speech? Can Lord Salisbury continue to lead the Conservative Peers? He is not to blame, but the Tory Peers are. If Lord Salisbury resigned, who could be put in his place? No available man except Lord Salisbury, and if he retired the Tories would have to fetch him back; he would not require to seek them."

The *Newcastle Journal* (C.) says: "We believe the Lords have been powerfully influenced by the way in which Mr. Gladstone dealt with their amendments. It is probable a large number were far less earnest from the beginning than Lord Salisbury, who is exceptionally impervious to any arguments drawn from expedience, when he has once taken a firm stand upon a principle."

The *Newcastle Express* (C.) says:—"It certainly does seem not a little shabby for the Conservative Peers to encourage Lord Salisbury to introduce the principle of justice into the Bill, and then at the last moment to decline the contest. If they want to gain a Conservative majority in the country, running away from the face of an enemy is not the way to achieve their object."

The *Birmingham Gazette* (C.) says:—"It would be interesting to know what amount of prosecution is necessary to stir Conservatives from their wonted inertia. No enviable position awaits those who fight at present for place and power. At best their successes are as Dead Sea fruit. We fail to see why the Lords should not have made a stand upon this Bill. Whatever embarrassment might have been inflicted upon the Government, it is to be regretted that a firmer stand was not made against this unjust measure. To threaten and to retreat is a bad policy. It is indicative of weakness, and of a weakness that cannot be condoned."

The *Dublin Express* (C.) says:—"Lord Salisbury has fairly vindicated the character of the assembly, and entered an emphatic protest against the violation of principle in the measure; but having done so he has shown equal wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism in merging his own judgment in that of the party of which he is the leader. We trust, however, that the disagreement with his party as to their policy in this matter will not lead him to fulfil his threat of resigning the leadership."

The *Glasgow News* (C.) describes the course as "the Peers' surrender," and gives Lord Salisbury credit for the courage of his opinions.

The above extracts are taken from the *résumé* of provincial opinion, given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—a journal which would scarcely go out of its way to provide proofs of the high estimation in which the Conservative leader is held by the Conservative party throughout the country, and of the general popularity of the policy that he has so vigorously advocated.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez, eldest son of Lord de Saumarez, and Miss Broke, of Livermere Park, Suffolk, eldest daughter of the late Charles Acton Broke, captain R.E., of Broke Hall.

Also between Captain H. Wetherell, Coldstream Guards, son of the late General Sir Edward Wetherell, Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, and Miss Blanche Champagne, younger daughter of Mr. Arthur H. Champagne, of 69, Harley-street.

Also between Colonel Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, of the Madras Cavalry, and Miss Constance Angela Mary Burdett, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. Sedley Burdett, Coldstream Guards, of Shrubhurst, Godstone.

Also between Mr. W. Bertie Roberts, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Miss Camille Corbett, daughter of Mr. John Corbett, M.P.

Also between Mr. Ludlow Strange Payne, of Upton, county Cork, and Miss Florence Durlacher, daughter of Mr. Henry Durlacher, of Harley-street.

A grand entertainment was given on the 3rd inst., by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, in honour of the Prince of Wales being elected commodore. Northwood House was secured for the ball. The two approaches were opened on Thursday, that nearest to the Parade being most convenient for the ladies and gentlemen landing from yachts, and the usual carriage entrance used by guests who drove in. The entrance hall was lined with palms and flowering plants. The vice-commodore of the squadron, with those members who were on the committee, received the visitors. The billiard-room was set apart for tea and light refreshments. The apartment in which the Hungarian band was stationed was lighted by candles, and the windows were draped with muslin and red ribbon. An immense marquee took in a large portion of the terrace on the east side of the house. From the centre pole the Royal standard was extended. Before eleven a number of guests had arrived, and at that hour the Prince and Princess drove up, having landed in the launch at the club steps. The Marquis of Londonderry at once conducted the Princess to the ball-room, when a quadrille was formed, the Princess dancing with the Marquis of Londonderry, while the Prince had Viscountess Bury for his partner; the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, the Hon. Miss Harbord, the Hon. Miss Colville, and others making up the set. The officers of the army and navy of course wore their uniforms, and many of the toilettes were exquisite. At one o'clock supper was announced, and the Royal party proceeded to the room specially set apart for their use, the Marquis of Londonderry taking the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales having the Marchioness of Londonderry on his arm. The Royal supper was laid on round tables in a room to the right of the ball-room, while a similar apartment on the left was laid for the general company. The Princess of Wales took her departure soon after supper, but it was four o'clock ere all the guests departed, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales remaining till the end. Among those present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady A. Vane Tempest, Lord Henry and Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir Henry and Lady Ponsonby and Miss Ponsonby, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Percival, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Cust, Sir H. and Lady Burrard, the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, Countess Mercy Argenteau and Mdlle. Mercy Argenteau, the Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Sophie Rous, the Earl of Caithness and Lady F. Sinclair, the Countess Howe and Lady Evelyn Curzon, Viscount Curzon, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Lord and Lady Suffield and Hon. Miss Harbord, Lord and Lady Colville and Hon. Miss Colville, Viscount and Viscountess Gort, Hon. Misses Vereker, Lady Elizabeth Inglis Jones, Lady C. Vaughan, Miss Jones and Miss Codrington, Mr. and Lady Horatia Wardilaw, Lady Ida Waldegrave, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Count and Countess de Lutzow, Count Batthyany, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord Rendlesham, Hon. Miss Thellusson, the Hon. H. Denison, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Miss Armytage, and Miss Surtees, Lady and Miss Sutton, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Sir H. Edwardes, Sir H. Meysey Thompson, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Vereker, Sir Henry Keppel, Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, Colonel and Mrs. Custance, General and Miss Baring, Mr. and Mrs. A. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Mirehouse, Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Walker, Mrs. Curzon, Mrs. Powell, Admiral and Mrs. and Miss de Horsey, the officers of H.M.S. *Hector* and the Royal yachts, with the officers from the depôt at Parkhurst, and most of the members of the R.Y.S. Squadron. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales wore a dress of cream-coloured satin, with long trained skirt, trimmed with lace; the bodice made high, with Marie Stuart ruff of satin, edged with pearls; a few diamond stars in the hair. Marchioness of Londonderry, black satin, tulle, and lace, with fine diamonds. The Countess of Stradbroke, rich brocaded satin of a deep chesnut shade. The Countess of Donoughmore, bodice and paniers of bright crimson embossed velvet, over satin and tulle of the same shade. Countess of Wicklow, black satin. Countess Howe, brocaded satin, the ground white. Countess Mercy Argenteau wore a dress of thick white silk, the pattern covering the ground of pink roses. Lady Fanny Sinclair, white satin and tulle. Lady S. Rous had the front of her white dress trellised with ivy leaves. The Hon. Miss Bury, blue tulle. Hon. Miss Colville, tulle dress of dark blue, trimmed with large bouquets of scarlet poppies. Hon. Miss Harbord, white, with bouquet of dark crimson carnations. Miss Hammersley, a dress of soft, white nun's veiling, trimmed with broad bands of brown fur. Miss Chamberlain, maize-coloured brocaded satin. Miss Surtees, white and silver brocaded bodice and paniers, over white tulle. Very few dresses were made long, and a large proportion were white, the most popular being with broad sashes across the front, or of full paniers on the hips. One pretty tulle dress was covered with currants. Another of India spotted muslin, made very simply, looked well. Silver and gold brocade were largely used for bodice and tunics.

A dancing party was given on Saturday afternoon last by the Captain and officers of H.M.S. *Asia*, in Portsmouth Harbour. The guests were invited from three o'clock to seven, and dancing commenced soon after three. The upper deck was covered in with awning, decorated with bunting and flowers, and formed a cool and pleasant ball-room. The refreshments were served on the lower deck. A great many white and cream dresses were worn by the ladies, varied by pink, Watteau-flowered, and darker ones. Among them was a cream foulard, with four flounces, edged with rows of narrow gold braid and a cream lace over-dress, looped up in paniers, trimmed with gold braid, especially at the cuffs and collar; the hat was of cream lace, with roses, and a few ears of gold wheat. A dark green sateen costume had a profusion of flax-coloured lace arranged on it, and was worn with red coral ornaments and buttons; and a lace hat with red roses. A brown lace skirt was worn with a polonaise of brown satin foulard, with lace turned back over pale pink; brown straw bonnet, with lace and pink roses.

The marriage of Mr. John Robert Burton, of Plasyn-Clwyn, Wrexham, only son of the Rev. Robert Owen Burton, of Minera Hall, Wrexham, with Miss Ellen M. Barker, eldest daughter of Walter R. H. Barker, Esq., of Wantage, Berkshire, was solemnised on the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Wantage. The bride was escorted by her father, and followed by her four bridesmaids. The bride wore cream duchesse satin, trimmed with jasmin, myrtle, and orange blossom, with wreath of the same, and veil of Honiton lace, which entirely covered her. Her ornaments were a gold necklet, diamond earrings, and brooch, the gift of the bridegroom; a gold bracelet with single diamond, the gift of the Rev. R. O. Burton; and a pearl and gold bracelet, the gift of Sir Robert and Lady Loyd Lindsay. She carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in pretty costumes of pale blue nun's cloth, trimmed with cream lace; caps of lace to match, with long sprays of gardenias, eucharis, lilies, stephanotis, crimson roses, and maidenhair fern in the caps, and on the loft shoulder they carried large bouquets of the same. Two of the bridesmaids wore bracelets, and the other two (who were children) wore lockets, the gift of the bridegroom. After the service, the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled at breakfast at the residence of the bride's father; and at 2.30 the bridal pair left amidst showers of rice, slippers, and roses for London, *en route* for the Isle of Wight and Cornwall. The bride went away in a grey travelling costume and white bonnet. The presents were numerous and costly. Mrs. Barker entertained a large party of friends at a garden party in the afternoon.

The marriage of Oscar de Satgé, Esq., second son of the late Vicomte de Satgé de St. Jean, and Beatrice Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Fletcher, Esq., of Dale Park, Arundel, Sussex, was celebrated in Madehurst Church on the 3rd inst. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Oscar de Satgé started, amidst a shower of slippers and rice, for the Continent to spend the honeymoon. The bride's dress was composed of white satin, bordered with a thick ruche, and profusely trimmed with Brussels point lace. Her ornaments were pearls, sapphires, and diamonds, the gifts of the bridegroom, of her eldest brother, and her sister (Mrs. Aubrey Cartwright). The travelling dress was of sapphire-blue satin merveilleux, trimmed with blue beads, and a bonnet to match, with ficelle lace. The bridesmaids wore white dresses of nun's cloth, with broad white watered silk sashes, and drawn silk hats, with a cluster of red carnations. They each carried a bouquet of the same flowers, and wore gold Maltese crosses, with a cat's-eye in the centre of each, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Fletcher (mother of the bride) wore black brocaded satin, trimmed with jet, and black bonnet, with aigrette of lavender-coloured feathers. Mrs. Sullivan (a sister of the bride) wore cream silk, with a red bonnet trimmed with cream lace.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Marshfield Church, Gloucestershire, a marriage was solemnised between the Rev. Murray Dixon and Ethel Trevelyan, daughter of the late Rev. E. Otto Trevelyan, of Ashwicke Hall, Marshfield. The bride wore ivory satin, trimmed with old point lace, and a bouquet of orange blossoms; the bodice was ornamented with pearl embroidery; she wore natural orange blossoms in her hair, and a tulle veil. The bride entered the church leaning upon the arm of her brother, who gave her away, followed by her three bridesmaids, whilst the choir sang a bridal hymn. The Misses Trevelyan wore dresses of cream satin and nun's cloth, and cardinal satin sashes; Princess bonnets to match their dresses, with cardinal carnations and bouquets of the same colour. Miss Amy Dixon was dressed in cream lace and Surah silk, pale blue sash, cream hat and ostrich feather. The church and village presented quite a holiday appearance, with floral decorations and arches. Flowers were strewn before the bride and bridegroom as they walked from the church door to the entrance gate. The guests partook of breakfast at Ashwicke Hall, after which the newly-married pair took their departure for North Devon amid the usual showers of rice and slippers.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on the 5th inst., was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Walter C. L. Floyd, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., and Miss Cecilia M. L. Findlay, daughter of Mr. James Findlay, Easter Hill, Lanarkshire. The bride arrived at a quarter past eleven, accompanied by her father, who gave her away, and she was received at the church door by her six bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by Major Dunning as his best man. The bride wore a dress of pearl-white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and pearl embroidery, a wreath of natural orange flowers and stephanotis, and a Honiton lace veil, which was fastened with pearl and diamond sprays. Her other ornaments were pearls and diamonds, and she carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore pale pink sateen dresses, trimmed with cream lace, and hats trimmed with lace and sprays of wild roses. Each carried a bouquet of Marshal Neil roses and pink carnations, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Gibraltar, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Floyd, rector of North Runcton, Norfolk, brother of the bridegroom. Among those at the church were the Bishop of Gibraltar, Sir John Floyd, Sir Francis and Lady Sandford, Sir Herbert and Lady Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. James Findlay and Master Robert Findlay, Mrs. Osborne Morgan, Colonel Findlay, Major Dunning, Rev. Charles Floyd, Mr. William Floyd, Mr. T. D. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Kennet-Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, Mr. and Miss Dunning, Mrs. Swainson, Mrs. Le Grix White, Mrs. Kemp and Miss Maud and Master Bruce Kemp, Mrs. Le Poer Wynn, Mr. Douglas Sandford, Mr. Emsall, &c. After the ceremony Sir Francis and Lady Sandford (uncle and aunt of the bride) received the wedding party at breakfast at their residence in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd left for Salisbury, *en route* for Devonshire, amid a shower of rice and old slippers. The bride's travelling dress was ruby satin and cashmere, with bonnet to match, trimmed with red and white currants. The presents were numerous and handsome.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Wakefield, was celebrated the marriage of the Rev. Alfred Ernest Jalland and Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Blomefield, of St. John's, and of the late Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, Bart., formerly Vicar of All Saints, Pontefract, and Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital at Hemsworth. After the ceremony Lady Blomefield entertained the wedding party at breakfast, and later on had a large garden party. The bride's dress was of cream satin, edged with a ruche, and flounces of Flemish point. Her bouquet and wreath were of white gardenias, stephanotis, and orange flowers, covered by the tulle veil, which fell over them. The bridesmaids wore costumes of cream cashmere, trimmed with lace, and hats to match. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Jalland left for Scotland. The travelling dress was cashmere, with hat to match.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Sidney Hammet Lacon, third son of Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., M.P., of Ormesby House, Great Yarmouth, with Miss Anna (Minnie) Boileau, eldest daughter of Colonel George Wilton Boileau, J.P. and D.L. of Norfolk, of Stanfield Hall, Wymondham, was celebrated at the parish church of Ketteringham, Norfolk, on the 3rd inst. The bride arrived with her father at half-past eleven o'clock, and was met at the entrance by her ten bridesmaids. The bride's train was borne by her youngest brother, Master Edmund Boileau, who wore a page's costume of crimson velvet with puffed sleeves of pale pink silk, a broad sash to match, Irish point lace collar, and crimson velvet cap with pink feather. The bride's dress was of cream-white satin duchesse, trimmed with a flounce of Brussels lace (the gift of her aunt, Mrs. William Phipps Boileau), and orange and myrtle blossom. Her veil of tulle was fastened with real orange and stephanotis blossom, and she carried a bouquet. Her only ornament was a gold bracelet set with diamonds, presented to her by the officers and men of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, of which regiment her father has for many years held the command. The bridesmaids wore cream white costumes, the skirts being of small flounces of lace to the waist, and the bodices of white satin Surah, trimmed with lace to match. Each wore a bouquet, fastened with a silver double horseshoe brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a basket of flowers, tied with a long bow of white satin ribbon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party and friends repaired to Stanfield Hall, the residence of the bride's father, where a large party were entertained at breakfast. The band of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers attended, and performed on the lawn during breakfast. At half past two o'clock the newly wedded pair left for Scotland. The bride's travelling dress was of dark sage-green moire and cashmere, and she wore a small bonnet of ficelle-coloured straw, trimmed with red and white currants and ficelle lace. The presents from relatives and friends were numerous and handsome.

The marriage of the Rev. Francis Povah, son of Canon Povah, with Miss Eleanor Haydon, eldest daughter of Dodsworth Haydon, Esq., J.P., of Guildford, took place on the 3rd inst. in the old parish church of St. Mary, Guildford, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. After the service the whole party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Haydon, and partook of the *déjeûner*; after which Mr. and Mrs. Povah set off on their journey to Paris. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with lace, lace veil and real flowers; and the nine bridesmaids were dressed in cream-coloured nun's cloth, much trimmed with lace, and pretty hats to match. The presents were handsome and numerous.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. W igh T
2. A ngelin A
3. R e X

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Culverin, Cave Lupum, Dinah, Dunstan, Dumfoodle, Etak, Hero, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Jib, Kiddle-a-wink, Ketha, Katydid, Lance, Land o' Nod, Lux, Libys, M. A. E. B., Mac, Mrs. Mums, Maud, Noremac, Pegasus, Persevere, Prideaux, Quis, Roma, Sparks, Spero, Seaweed, Two Countesses, The Owl, Vieille Miss, Wylmcote, Zulus, and Zenobia.—39 correct, 12 incorrect; total 51.

The Editor has received an apology from BARBARINA for a misspelling in the 3rd light of her Acrostic (No. 11), which had passed unnoticed. She begs to substitute the following light, and answers will be received up to Wednesday morning, at the *John Bull* Office.

"Where on the Atlas shall we look for thee?
In Bishopsgate who thinks to find a sea!"

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

My first to-day its wonted silent solitude will lose,
My second, left in solitude, o'er glories past to muse;
My whole a hundred years ago was Mrs. Norris' pride,
In Mansfield Rectory Garden, before her husband died.

1.

Strange! If a man you add to me,
Less than a man most frequently you see.

2.

"Their two lips indifferent red,"
Of whom, and by whom, reader, was it said?

3.

"A blue and white young man,
A Japanese young man,
Francesca-di-Rimini, Friminy-piminy,
Je-ne-sais-quoi young man."

4.

Mine now the victim's, now the spoiler's lot,
Now I'm a castle, smaller than a cot.

M. L.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

"O September el porta i pont,
O el süga tüt de cap a fond,

i.e., September either carries away bridges, or else dries up everything high and low. The ensuing month of September wears a very menacing aspect, and will be characterised by very critical weather. The first three weeks will be very stormy, thunderstorms or boisterous winds will prevail, the temperature will be warm. The interval between the 12th and the 20th very stormy and tempestuous. The last week will be cold. The critical days are the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 26th, 27th, and 30th."

M. Michelson has brought before the French Physical Society a new form of thermometer capable of measuring the most delicate changes of temperature. The principle of the bimetallic thermometers is adopted, but ebonite is used instead of one of the metals. This hard indiarubber is ten times more dilatable than platinum, and a spring composed of platinum on one side and ebonite on the other will curve with the slightest addition of heat. At the extremity of the spring is fixed a glass stem, which touches a light mirror suspended by a silk fibre. By every change in the curve the mirror is moved, and a ray of light reflected from the surface moves up or down the divisions of a scale. M. Michelson hopes to be able to measure the thousandth of a centigrade degree.

On Monday evening Professor Simmons made an ascent in his balloon Colonel, in which he crossed the English Channel on the 10th of June. On being liberated the balloon took a south-easterly direction over Morecambe Bay. When between Peel and Fleetwood it came to a standstill, and then slowly drifted back again over the town towards the Irish Sea. Mr. Simmons, being anxious to avoid being taken over the sea, threw out the grapnel on Walney Island, but it caught a stone wall and jerked the car so much that he was thrown out and fell some distance, but sustained no injury. The balloon shot up with the velocity of a rocket to a great height, and sailed back again over Morecambe Bay. At the time he was thrown out Mr. Simmons calculated that the balloon would fall in an hour in the vicinity of Preston, and this surmise turned out to be correct, as the balloon fell thirteen miles from that place.

The wife of Dr. Schliemann, a Greek lady, who is an intelligent and enthusiastic assistant of her husband in his archæological researches, has just described in a letter addressed in Greek to the Athens journal *Hestia* some of the results of that explorer's latest excavations on the site of ancient Troy. The writer says:—"Close to the spot which we consider to be the site of Troy there are the remains of two buildings, which, in the opinion of our two architects, Dr. Dörpfeld and Herr Ofler, represent two temples. The appearance of the two buildings is so different that they cannot be said to resemble any of the well-known ancient temples with the exception of that of Hera at Olympia. This,

according to the Pausanias, was erected probably about 1100 B.C. The first of our two temples at Troy is 30 mètres in length and thirteen mètres in width, while the walls are 1.4 mètres in thickness. The other temple is twenty mètres long and seven mètres broad, the walls being 1.2 mètres in thickness. It is noticeable that the walls are built in a different manner. In the first there are no joinings with clay, but in the second there are large commissures filled with clay, which is also slightly burnt. The inference is that the two temples were built at different periods, and that that first described is older than the second. As I have above mentioned, the breadth of the first temple is 13 mètres, and the length 30 mètres; it is scarcely credible that the roof could be solid and without any supports, though of the latter, at any rate, there is nothing now to be found. Throughout the entire *Iliad* of Homer we find no mention of such supports; while in the *Odyssey*, where they are spoken of, they are described as being of wood. Assuming now that there had been wooden supports in the first temple, they could not have stood on a floor of clay. There must have been a stone foundation beneath them; yet nothing of the kind is now to be discovered on the spot."—*Builder.*

It is rare indeed that a house of such exceptional historic interest as Ford Castle is advertised as to be let. The castle together with the shooting and fishing over the 6,000 acres to which the estate extends is to be let for the autumn months. Ford derives matchless interest from the fact that the Battle of Flodden which proved so fatal to the flower of Scottish chivalry was fought literally beneath its windows. The battle-field spreads itself out picturesquely as in a panorama beneath the walls of Ford Tower. The castle is of great antiquity, but nothing certain seems to be known about it until 1287, when it was strengthened by its then owner, Sir William Heron, who succeeded to it in right of his wife, daughter of Odonel de Ford, who possessed it in the time of Edward I. About 1340 it was erected into a castle by Royal licence. Towards the end of the 14th century it was partially dismantled in a border fray. The great romance of Ford, however, occurred in 1513, when James IV. of Scotland captured it. Lady Heron, the wife of the then possessor of Ford, was left alone to guard the castle, her husband being a prisoner over the border. King James became infatuated with her charms, and for her sake he refrained from destroying the castle. His dallying cost him dear. The cunning Lady Heron was meantime in communication with Lord Surrey, the General of the English forces, who, taking advantage of the delay, swept up to Flodden, James's fatal field, with results which are historical. The King's bedroom is still preserved in the old portion of the Castle. From the Herons Ford passed by marriage to the Carrs, and from them again to the splendid old knightly family of Delaval. One of the last of the Delavals executed some restorations at the castle, which where by no means improvements. After being owned in default of male issue by Lady Tyrconnel, the famous beauty of Charles II.'s Court, Ford passed to her daughter, Lady Waterford, and is now the property and residence of Louisa, widow of the third Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyship has carried out many judicious restorations which have greatly improved this fine old relic of baronial days. —*Land.*

Our (*Times*) correspondent at Naples writes as follows, August 2:—

"A remarkable trial took place last week, before the Court of Assize, terminating with the condemnation of Vincenzo and Carolina Garguillo, son and mother, the former to hard labour for life, the latter to "seclusion" for three years. It is upwards of a year since the daughter of Carolina, one of the beauties of Sorrento, was married to a sailor called Guiseppe Esposito. The usage of the lower classes of the country, which efforts have been made in vain to suppress, is for the bridegroom to visit his mother-in-law on the morning following the marriage, and Esposito was reminded of it. The visit was not, however, paid, nor was it after waiting a fortnight. The mother-in-law then becoming furious, complained to her son, urging him to avenge the honour of his sister and of the family. Vincenzo Garguillo thereupon went to his sister's house and waited for the husband, who on his arrival welcomed him, and begged him to stay and dine. The answer was that Vincenzo, drawing a knife and throwing himself on his brother-in-law, stabbed him and laid him dead at his feet. The result of the trial, after a delay of upwards of a year, was as I have narrated. I do not enter into other details of the custom, the omission of which was so fatal. They may be easily surmised. Even clerical influence cannot suppress it. The honour a family is supposed to be connected with it."

Sir George Bowyer writes thus to the *Times* on the subject of "Parsifal and the Sangreal":—

"Sir,—Wagner's opera suggests the question, What is the meaning of the Sangreal?

"Mr. Tennyson has translated it into Holy Grail, and Wagner has the Castle of the Grail, and his hero is crowned King of the Grail.

"The true explanation I believe to be this:—The Legend of the Sudarium, which is one of the mysteries of the Rosary, makes St. Veronica present a handkerchief to our Lord, on which the *Vultus Sanctus* remained imprinted. This portraiture was called "Vera Eikon," or true image, and thence the name of Veronica was derived, the name of the woman being Berenice.

"In the same way the Sang-reel, or Sang-real, the real blood, became *Sangreal*. It was in the cup preserved by Joseph of Arimathæa, and which was used in the Last Supper, or *Cœna Domini*. A corruption of the word Sangreal made Grail and Holy Grail.

"The key to the story of the quest of the Sangreal is in the sermon on the Mount, which says, 'Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God.' The quest was for the Real Presence in the holy sacrifice and the true blood preserved by Joseph of Arimathæa. But Sir Percival was disqualified. He was not pure of heart, on account of his intrigue with Queen Guinevere.

"Those who know anything of mystical theology will easily understand the obscure passages in the original legend."

But the gallant Knight of Malta's interpretation does not pass unquestioned, and Tuesday's *Times* contains the following rejoinder:—

"Sir,—The letter of Sir G. Bowyer on the subject of the Holy Grail induces me to send you an extract from two of the late Bishop Thirlwall's *Letters to a Friend* upon the same subject. I think they can hardly have come under the notice of Sir G. Bowyer, or he would not have retained such confidence in his own interpretation:—

"*Abergwili Palace, Jan.* 25, 1870.

". . . Sir George Bowyer apparently believes that real is common to French and English in the same sense. Real might mean Royal, only that it is not the French or Provençal, but the Spanish and Italian form. Of the meaning of the variously-spelt Grail Sir George Bowyer appears never to have heard. Or of the Sacro Catino. I have a guide to Genoa which accurately describes the emerald vase shown in the sacristy of St. Lorenzo, and gives a plate of it. It is an hexagonal open vessel, very narrow at the base. When Sir George says that the 'vessel' of the legend 'was undoubtedly the chalice' he contradicts himself, for, according to his etymology, no vessel at all is 'alluded to' in the name. Among scholars there is, I believe, perfect unanimity on this question. The authority of Littré would, to those who know his work, be sufficient; but it is confirmed by that of Diez, who devotes a page of his *Lexicon of the Romance Languages* to the word Graal, which he explains in the same way as Littré. He observes (I translate his German), 'Saint Graal, the origin of which from Sang Royal is refuted by the Provençal forms, is in the epic poems the dish out of which Christ partook of the Last Supper with his disciples. . . .'

"*Jan.*, 1870.

". . . . The only reason that at present occurs to me as one which may have governed Tennyson's spelling of Holy Grail is that he wished to mark the pronunciation. It is, however, possible that he meant to warn the reader against the false etymology into which, I see, you have fallen. Nothing, I believe, is more certain than that the name has nothing to do with sang, either real or royal. Indeed, if you only reflect for a moment on the wildness of quest after a liquid, I think you will see that this etymology is out of the question. Littré gives the true one—'Provenc., grasal, grazal, grazans; anc. Catal., gresal; anc. Espagn., grial; bas Latin, gradalis, gradalus—sorte de vase, origine inconnue.' There never has been any doubt that it was the name of a vessel. Did not you know that it was brought from the Holy Land to Genoa, where it is still shown under the name of 'Il sacro catino,' and by persons not in the secret believed to be a single emerald, being, in fact, a piece of green glass?"

Mr. Waterhouse and the *Athenæum* are having a lively controversy about the hall of Pembroke College. The architect complains that the reviewer of Mr. Gosse's *Life of Gray* erroneously supposes the present hall of Pembroke College to have immediately replaced that hallowed by the steps of Spenser and Gray. He says:—"The hall which was removed by the College to make way for the present greatly enlarged structure was neither in its floor, ceiling, windows, doors, fireplace, nor panelling the hall of Gray. The fact is, that the apartment had been recast—and very picturesquely recast—about twenty years ago; notwithstanding which, though it was entirely devoid of those historical and personal claims to our regard which your reviewer would give it credit for, having absolutely nothing in common with Gray's hall but the inner core of the walls, it would not have been removed in 1875 but from the imperative necessity for more space and on account of the dangerous condition of the walls themselves.

"However much, therefore, the hall of seven years ago may be regretted, the Fellows of the College and their architect need not be accused of vandalism on the score mentioned by your reviewer; nor Mr. Gosse of insensibility to the claims of history and poetry for failing to abuse them for doing that of which they were altogether innocent."

"In an editorial comment the *Athenæum* states:—Mr. Waterhouse exaggerates the amount of harm done by the restorers of twenty years ago. The art of destruction had not then attained perfection. And were he correct, his plea for the destruction of the hall of Pembroke would justify his being employed to construct a new Westminster Hall, because of William Rufus's structure only the solid walls remain, and the hammer-beam roof (to say nothing of the doors, windows, floors, &c., which are of various subsequent dates) is an addition. If the hall was too small, why did he not lengthen it? It would, however, have been quite large enough if the Dons of Pembroke would have taken a lesson in management from Trinity. Mr. Waterhouse forgets to say that 'the dangerous condition of the walls' was brought about by his own demolitions."

Our contemporary further quotes the memorial to the Fellows, which was signed by the Bishop of Ely, Sir H. S. Maine, the Master of Charterhouse, Canon Venables, and other graduates of Pembroke, who, unlike Mr. Waterhouse, laboured under the delusion that the hall was an ancient structure. After speaking of the other buildings now levelled to the dust, they say:—

"We would also venture respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the hall, erected about 1360, is probably the earliest existing collegiate building in the University, the loss of which as an example of its age would be irreparable. We feel we need not allude to the historic memories of which the hall is so full, which would be all wiped out by its demolition and the substitution of a modern fabric, which, even if more beautiful, would entirely want the interest of the ancient building. We had heard with satisfaction that in all the various plans for the reconstruction of the college, the hall was regarded as sacred, and was only to be subjected to lengthening. The intelligence that it has been decided to destroy this time-honoured and beautiful relic, so dear to us all, has taken us completely by surprise, and filled us with dismay."

THE NEW PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Most of the pictures lately acquired from the Hamilton Palace Collection have been hung in places in the public gallery, which, if not permanent, are appropriate. The superb Velasquez, a full-length, life-size portrait of Philip IV., is on our right on entering Gallery XVIII. It has simply been washed and delicately varnished. The care it has received, which in no particular amounts to repairs, of which it needed none, nor restoration, which was out of the question, has effected a marvellous improvement in the appearance of the work, so that it has gained in solidity as well as in brilliancy, and developed irresistible charms of tone and silvery colouring. The drawing of the legs is, however, questionable, and the execution of the dress is loose and rather mechanical. Opposite to this whole-length portrait is the bust of the same monarch, painted about ten years later by the same hands. Being designed to be seen near the spectator, it was more exquisitely finished and endowed with perfect morbidezza, so that it displays the consummate art of the painter.

In Gallery XVI. are (1) Botticelli's large "Assumption of the Virgin," which we need not describe again (it has been lightly varnished, and repaired only where abrasions of the surface appeared); (2) the other Botticelli, representing the "Adoration of the Magi," which some authorities are now, as Dr. Waagen had already done, disposed to award to Fra F. Lippi; (3) the "Venus and Adonis," formerly said to represent "The Story of Myrrha" and (by Dr. Waagen) "Hippomenes and Atalanta." The first title, which it will in future bear, is doubtless the right one. It will be more difficult to name the painter of this gem of art and poetic sentiment. It has been assigned to Titian and Giorgione, usually to the latter; but it is more like a Titian than a Giorgione, and yet it is difficult to class it with any group of Titian's works. We do not believe it is by either. There is no doubt that it is by the painter of the "Concert Champêtre," No. 39, one of the most renowned treasures of the Salon Carré in the Louvre, which is attributed to Barbarelli, and, unlike the nearly perfect example in the National Gallery, is in a deplorable state, thanks to clumsy repair and to disrepair. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, declared offhand of the Louvre picture, "It suggests more than any other name that of an imitator of Del Piombo": a surprising assertion enough. It may serve to suggest the pervading vein of sentiment, or rather the idiosyncratic motive of the painter of the "Venus and Adonis," if we quote Rossetti's sonnet on the sister picture, which was originally published in the *Germ*, 1850, again in "Poems," 1870, and lastly in the Tauchnitz edition of his poetry 1873:—

FOR A VENETIAN PASTORAL.
BY GIORGIONE.

Water, for anguish of the solstice:—nay,
But dip the vessel slowly,—nay, but lean
And hark how at its verge the wave sighs in
Reluctant. Hush! Beyond all depth away
The heat lies silent at the brink of day:
Now the hand trails upon the viol-string
That sobs, and the brown faces cease to sing,
Sad with the whole of pleasure. Whither stray
Her eyes now, from whose mouth the slim pipes creep
And leave it pouting, while the shadowed grass
Is cool against her naked side? Let be:—
Say nothing now unto her lest she weep,
Nor name this ever. Be it as it was—
Life touching lips with Immortality.

Our readers will forgive us if, great pictures and Rossetti's sonnets being in question, we quote another sonnet on another picture which hangs in the same room with "Venus and Adonis." It is a still finer sonnet, and illustrates the deepest motive of a far profounder picture than the so-called Giorgione—"Our Lady of the Rocks," by Leonardo—which Mr. Burton had the good fortune to secure for the nation from the Earl of Suffolk's gallery. Rossetti saw this masterpiece at the British Institution in 1858, and thus expounded its secret:—

FOR "OUR LADY OF THE ROCKS."
BY L. DA VINCI.

Mother, is this the darkness of the end,
The Shadow of Death? and is that outer sea
Infinite, imminent, Eternity?
And does the death-pang by man's seed sustain'd
In Time's each instant cause thy face to bend
In silent prayer upon the Son, while he
Blesses the dead with his hand silently
To his long day which hours no more offend?
Mother of grace, the pass is difficult—
Keen are these rocks, and the bewildered souls
Throng it like echoes, blindly shuddering through.
Thy name, O Lord, each spirit's voice extols,
Whose peace abides in the dark avenue
Amid the bitterness of things occult.

Pontormo's interesting, but clumsily-conceived and slightly-executed "Allegory" hangs on the south wall of Gallery XVI. In Gallery XIII., and near the "Triumph of Scipio" (No. 902), will be found Mantegna's beautiful upright panels, sometimes called "The Seasons." The five pictures by Gonzales Coques, which we have several times mentioned as lately bought in the Low Countries, are now on a screen in Gallery XII.

The so-called Francia, or Costa, which was recently bought in Italy from the Marquis M. Strozzi, and is now likely to be ascribed to Ercole di Giulio Cesare Grandi (or Gronde), representing the "Madonna and Child enthroned, SS. Gulielmo and John the Baptist at the sides, and other subjects above," is not yet hung. It was formerly in the church of St. Cristoforo degli Esposti, at Ferarra. There is a small predella picture in the Royal Institution at Liverpool called a Mantegna (!), which, with great reasonableness, Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle ascribe to Ercole Roberti Grandi, a Mantegnesque artist. This fine panel would be desirable as a loan for a Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, if it were only to illustrate the difference between the moods and modes of the two Ercoles. The following, bought at the Hamilton Palace sale, remain to be hung:—The so-called L. da Vinci, "Portrait of a Gentleman," lot 344; Tintoret's "Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet," lot 353; the so-called De Blea's "St. Jerome," lot 26; Il Greco's "Portrait of L. Cornaro," lot 748; "The Last Supper," attributed to Masaccio, lot 759; and the "Interior of a House," lot 1019, by Steenwyck and F. Francks.—*The Athenæum.*

SUBTERRANEAN VILLAGES IN CAPPADOCIA.

Mr. C. W. Wilson writes to the *Athenæum*:—"I have recently visited two subterranean villages in Cappadocia, and as, so far as I am aware, they have not been previously described, a few remarks on their character may be of interest to your readers. The district in which these villages occur is a high-lying plain, about fifteen miles wide and twenty-five long, a few hours to the north of Nigdeh, and on the line of the old Roman roads from Tyana to Angora and Tyana to Cæsarea. The villages on the plain contain a mixed Christian and Moslem population; the former element predominates, and some of the villages are purely Christian. The first village visited, Hassakeui, is, to all outward appearance, a collection of mud hovels on the bare level plain; but each hovel has beneath it a subterranean house, which has been excavated in the soft volcanic rock. On entering one of the hovels the visitor is first conducted through a winding passage, with mud walls, to a closed doorway; here the passage begins to descend, and when it has attained a depth sufficient to allow of a roof of solid rock, from three to four feet thick, it is closed by a circular stone, shaped like a cheese, which is run backwards and forwards at will. The arrangement is very similar to that of the well-known entrance to the Tombs of the Kings at Jerusalem, except that the stone can only be moved from the inside and not from the outside, as in the latter case. In ordinary times the stone is rolled back into the passage prepared to receive it, and is kept in position by a small stone beneath; in times of danger, when the family retires below ground, the small stone is removed and the great stone cheese rolls down across the passage into a slot prepared for it in the opposite wall. The underground houses are all on the same pattern: a large chamber for the horses, oxen, goats, and donkeys, with mangers and store-places for grain and chopped straw; two or three smaller chambers for the family, with recesses for bedding and cooking utensils; and a well or cistern supplied by rain and snow-water. When the family live above ground water is drawn up from the surface; when they are under ground water is obtained through a small hole broken into the shaft of the well. The subterranean houses communicate with each other by small passages, which are usually closed with a dry stone wall; there is thus perfect circulation throughout, and if one house were forced by an enemy the inhabitants would retire to the next, closing the passage behind them. On the approach of danger the villagers drive in their live stock, close their passages, and remain underground until the storm has blown over. The last time they took refuge was during the campaign of Ibrahim Pasha, when the Turkish soldiers committed many irregularities on the approach of the Egyptian army. In the same village is a church dedicated to St. Macrina, sister of St. Basil, who is said to have come with ten virgins from Cæsarea and to have lived in one of the rock-hewn houses.

"In the other village, Melegob, the houses are similarly closed, and the chambers are of the same character, except that, as Melegob lies nearer to the hills and possesses vineyards, each house contains a winepress and places for storing wine. There is, however, a curious difference in the arrangements for water supply. There are in the village a number of wells from 130 to 140 feet deep which always contain water, and each well belongs to a group of twelve to twenty houses. In ordinary times water is drawn from the surface, and the first work of the women every morning is to fill a series of stone tanks, one of which belongs to each house; these stone tanks are ranged round the mouth of the well, and appear to be of great age. Each group of subterranean houses communicates with its well by means of a main passage, fifty or sixty feet below the surface, whence smaller branch passages lead to every house of the group. At Melegob there is also a small subterranean church, the passage to which is closed, like the houses, by a circular stone. Melegob is said to be connected with a village more than three miles distant by a long tunnel, in the centre of which there is a large bazaar.

"I was told that similar subterranean dwellings existed at Misti, Inegi, and other villages on the plain; and I may add that it is on the northern edge of the same plain, where deep rocky ravines have been worn in the soft rock, that the curious rock excavations at Soghanli Deré, Urkub, &c., described by previous travellers, are to be found. The inhabitants of the plain are almost as interesting as their subterranean dwellings, for they are probably descended from the old Cappadocian peasantry, and the peculiarly-shaped nose of the figures on the Hittite monuments is by no means uncommon. They still speak what appears to be a barbarous dialect of Greek intermixed with many Turkish words, and they know the different villages round them by Greek names. Thus Hassakeui is Akso (Ἄξω), Melegob is Malecopia, Urkub is Prekop, Inegi is Anakn, Ninizi Nazianzus, Turkhan is Trecho, &c. Whether these names are really ancient I have no means of ascertaining at present. The villagers undoubtedly owe the preservation of their language and religion to their subterranean dwellings.

"The whole of the district between Nigdeh and Kaisuriyeh is full of interesting rock-hewn towns and villages; but this note is already too long, and I will only mention here that in the curious rock village of Gelvereh I was shown in a church the body of St. Gregory of Nazianzus and the head of John the Baptist lying side by side in a wooden box, and that near Nevshehr I visited a remarkable valley in which there are many hundred rock cones, containing tombs, dwelling-houses, and churches similar to, but on a more extensive scale than, those of Urkub. Unfortunately, none of the dwellers in these rock towns have left inscriptions behind them. That most of the excavations are of Christian origin seems certain, but I am inclined to think that many of the houses, especially in the subterranean villages of the plain, are of much older date."

BRADLAUGH AND RITUALISM.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the well-known Ritualistic Republican, Mr. Stewart Headlam, curate of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, who is, we believe, an intimate personal friend both of Bradlaugh and of Mrs. Annie Besant. The reverend gentleman not long ago appeared on the platform at a public meeting held by the individuals above mentioned, to discuss the social theories with which their names are notoriously connected. Mr. Headlam is also a warm supporter of Bradlaugh in his efforts to profane the oath of allegiance in the House of Commons:—

"Dear Sir,—I was surprised, and, I must add, shocked, to hear from Lord George Hamilton that it

was on your recommendation that the sanction of the Education Department had been obtained for certain classes connected with the Hall of Science, conducted by Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant—by the latter on physiology. Surely no laws of toleration or charitable hope can justify a Christian, still less a clergyman, in placing the teaching of the young in the hands of avowed Atheists. You, too, doubtless observed the statement of Mr. Bradlaugh offering his assistance for the defence of the proprietors of the *Freethinker*, with its horrible blasphemies, which disgust infidels themselves. Your action in the matter of the Hall of Science classes is, I am informed, likely to be brought before Parliament; if so, I do not see how to defend it.—In deep sorrow, I am, faithfully yours, J. London."—Mr. Headlam has replied that as he had never spoken or written to Lord George Hamilton he could not understand how he could say that he recommended him to sanction the science classes in question. Personally he thinks an Atheist is kept for the time out of harm by being set to teach or learn purely scientific subjects. Mr. Headlam says he is chairman of the Committee of the Old-street classes; that the students are not any of them children.

FRANCIS MAITLAND BALFOUR.

Quenched in abruptest night
Sinks the last fairest light
Of hope our idly trustful eyes beheld,
The freshest morning ray
That shed upon our way
Splendour of jubilant youth and wisdom as of eld:
In troublous disarray
Our pride of sight
Is darkened at one stroke that quells this life's delight.

And mourning silence falls
In his familiar walls
On us who knew him wise and held him dear,
Learners to valour stirred
By his keen luminous word,
Masters that weighed his worth and greeted him their peer;
Friends, of the world unheard,
Whose grief recalls
Graces too finely touched for Fame's resounding halls.

The dead, one saith, *are blest;*
From toil they pass to rest;
And were not rest from labour well to choose?
Ay, but in living sense
We bear the violence
Of time and ill-timed fate, impatient that we lose
In nature's impotence
The good made best,
The full triumphant act of half-accomplished quest.

And then a sterner thought
Breaks on us unbesought,
Cheating awhile with wrath our sorrow's course.
Nature is hard and strong,
Mother of unrecked wrong,
Slaying or saving fools and wise with even force
That through the ages long
Unruled, untaught,
Destroys, nor stays to count the ruin it hath wrought.

Or restless grief's surmise,
Moved in more human wise,
Vexes with doubt grief's self, musing on this,
That when he lightly bare
To heights of perilous air
A dear and priceless head, our brother did amiss:
Should not the brave not dare,
Whose rash emprise
Hazards on one ill cast a world of hopeless eyes?

This mood, and that, were vain;
Let discords of life's pain
Be known, not hated, fronted at their worst:
Let after-prudence blame
The high soul's eager flame,
Forward in paths of untrod peril to be first;
We praise our English name,
We praise our strain
Of men who stint not life in balancing life's gain.

Mark we with guarded breath
The Power which fashioneth
And mastereth, that we hold our gaze forthright,
Not under, nor above;
Life is full short for love,
And all too short for sorrow: close the ranks and fight,
Seeing in this war, whereof
The end is death
To all, yet life is his who fights with steadfast faith.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Aug. 5.

TWO WEIGHTS AND TWO MEASURES.

(From the *Saturday Review.*)

There is a story, which has probably been quoted in these columns before, and which very likely will be quoted in them again, because it is excellently full of human nature. It is said that when the Toleration Act was passed, in the first years of William and Mary, a friend called on Baxter, intending to congratulate that aged saint. He found him, to his surprise, in deep distress over the measure. The friend ventured to suggest that Baxter, as *haud ignarus mali*, ought to rejoice at its alleviation. "Yes," said the good old man, "but I was in the right, and most of those who will profit by this are terribly in the wrong." This attitude of mind is, no doubt, extremely common; but since Baxter's day it has not often been so openly expressed as it was by Mr. Gladstone, following in the track of a weekly newspaper, on Monday night. It was impossible that any member of the Government, with the exception of the Prime Minister himself, should have felt free from embarrassment in proposing the employment of Indian troops in Egypt, and the payment of them out of Indian resources. Lord Hartington, upon whom the awkward duty of proposing the scheme actually fell, appears from an observation of his during the debate to have comforted himself by the rather special plea that he personally had not attacked Lord Beaconsfield on this score. Mr. Childers contented himself with a strictly business treatment of the matter. It was left for Mr. Gladstone himself, very late in the discussion, and at what was for him unusually short length, to take up the remarkable argument which had been already sketched out for him by the *Spectator*. That argument is so remarkable, that both forms of it deserve a little notice. They vary a little in detail, but are identical in general conception.

The original defence sketched out on Saturday last is principally remarkable for extreme simplicity in every sense of the word. "The Afghan war," it is said, "was a pure mischief to India," and the Egyptian expedition is a benefit to her. "If we had no Indian Empire we should probably never have interfered in Egypt at all." It is scarcely needful to say that if we had had no Indian Empire we certainly should never have interfered in Afghanistan, and indeed could hardly by any possibility have got there. The argument is so ludicrous that Mr. Gladstone himself did not revive it. But the contention that the Afghan war was pure mischief to India and to everybody he did revive. After characteristically declining to be bound by Hansard, and still more characteristically arguing that he could not have said what he is reported to have said, because it was nonsense (an argument which some people might think will make a considerable hole in Mr. Gladstone's speeches when they come to be published *in extenso*, and will indeed make such reproduction impossible), the Prime Minister went on to the point. His contention was that "the Afghan war was an iniquitous and a guilty one, any charge for which it was monstrous to impose on India." In this case the question was "whether the proceedings were right and justifiable, and whether India "was substantially concerned." This, it may be seen at once, is the *Spectator's* argument with an improvement. The question whether the Afghan war was or was not beneficial to India is admitted, but merged in the further question whether the Afghan war was right and justifiable in itself; and on these two questions, or rather on the last, the chargeableness of India is made to hang. It may strike critics as being rather odd that in the former case the monstrosity, iniquity, and guiltiness of the Afghan war did not induce Mr. Gladstone to relieve India of the whole cost, but only of a part of it. This combination of morality with arithmetic is, to say the least, eccentric. But what requires most comment is the absolute and patent absurdity, on any but Baxterian principles, of the two criteria proposed. Applied impartially they would simply prevent the expenses of any war whatever from being charged upon anybody who chooses to think it either unprofitable or iniquitous. Now the occasions on which a nation is absolutely unanimous as to the justice and profitableness of a war are unfortunately very few. The only inference is that no war ought to be paid for at all except in these very rare cases —a *reductio ad absurdum* which is sufficiently complete.

Of course, however, this is not what Mr. Gladstone and those who have similarly constituted intelligences really think. They go with naïve sincerity on the already mentioned Baxterian principles, and their method of proceeding would be comic enough, if it were not a rather serious matter that affairs of national moment should be treated in such a spirit. As auditors of the national accounts they address a simple question to each item for military expenses, "Are you the wicked war of the bad Beaconsfield or the excellent expedition of the good Gladstone?" This, of course, can be answered without difficulty, and the amount is allowed or surcharged accordingly. It is absolutely impossible, except in the one point of preliminary submission of the project to Parliament to find any valid difference between the proposal to employ Indian troops now and the proposal to employ them in 1878. Mr. Gladstone, his colleagues, and his supporters in Parliament no doubt honestly think that the operations pending in Egypt concern India vitally. They must admit that Lord Beaconsfield (if they can allow Lord Beaconsfield to have thought anything honestly), his colleagues, and his supporters in Parliament honestly thought that the apparently imminent contest in 1878 and the Afghan war were measures vitally concerning the interests of India. There may be differences of opinion on both points, but they are absolutely on all fours. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, for instance, and no inconsiderable portion of Mr. Gladstone's own party with him, thinks the bombardment of Alexandria and the Egyptian expedition as monstrous, as iniquitous, as guilty as Mr. Gladstone can possibly think the Afghan war to have been. If, therefore, the same criterion is applied in both cases, a complete deadlock must result; and the only way out of it is to assume as Mr. Gladstone and his extremer supporters evidently do assume, that, in the language of Baxter, "We were in the right, but they are terribly in the wrong." For anyone, however, who is not a mere adorer of Mr. Gladstone such an attitude is obviously impossible. There may be no objection—there is no objection—in the great mass of the nation, Liberal and Conservative alike, to grant Mr. Gladstone any facilities which he requires for the prosecution of this Egyptian business which is not a war. By Liberals and by Conservatives alike it is held for the most part that the Government have blundered singularly in their diplomacy, and that the war is a war which might have been easily avoided. But, as it has not been avoided, it must be seen through. Furthermore, there is not likely to be much haggling about the employment or the payment of Indian troops on the part of most critics. But it is the duty of every political observer who is not committed inevitably to the unqualified support of Mr. Gladstone, right or wrong, to point out to the constituencies what is the meaning of these arguments of the Prime Minister and his henchmen. They mean that the last rag of the principles on which Mr. Gladstone's Government came into office has been abandoned as far as foreign policy is concerned. Everything that they condemned in the late Government they have done, except that they have failed where the late Government succeeded, have scored defeats where the late Government scored victories, and have alienated allies where the late Government made them. They have crowned the edifice by this proceeding in regard to the Indian troops, and by the arguments which have been used in support of it. The stupidest member of the humblest provincial caucus, as he lays down the pen after duly signing Mr. Schnadhorst's last telegraphic address of confidence, must know in his heart of hearts that what the Government are now doing in office is literally and precisely the same thing which out of office they thundered at and denounced. Mr. Stanhope's quotations, not from the speeches which Mr. Gladstone disavows so cavalierly, but from articles in reviews which bear Mr. Gladstone's own signature, and for every letter of which he is therefore responsible, admit of no reply, and, indeed, received none. The "strange outlandish project" of 1878 has become Mr. Gladstone's pet scheme of 1880; the "depredation and the swindle" of the one year is "the right and justifiable proceeding" of the other. The quoted words, it must be remembered, had no reference to the special purpose of the expedition of 1878, but to the general system of employing Indian troops out of India. There are many rumours afloat about the probable conduct of the Government in the event of a conflict between the two Houses on the Arrears Bill. All seem to agree that a dissolution is to be avoided at any cost. It is not wonderful. Even Mr. Gladstone would hardly care to come before the country with a proposal to tax it for the advantage of Irish defaulters in one hand, and a request to be allowed, in his own words, to commit a swindle and a depredation on India in the other.

AN ISLAND PRINCEDOM.

Sassnitz, Island of Rügen, July 31.

It is a wonderful little journey from Sassnitz to Putbus, capital of a princedom said to date from the kings of Rügen, and formerly a Wiesbaden in miniature. Now we pass through dense forests not penetrated this bright July day by a ray of sunshine; now we wind round lovely little bays, so brilliant in colour as to recall Italy, glimpses of the sea everywhere, and everywhere richest foliage. When we come to the open country our eyes are dazzled by sweeps of lupin in golden flower, mingled with the hues of a thousand wild flowers, the monotony of the landscape being broken by the picturesque windmills of dark brown wood or grey stone, and by the piles of granite and grass-grown tumuli tombs of the ancient sea-kings. For miles we drive across these warm breezy cornlands, when suddenly we once more come within sight of the sea, and cross a tiny isthmus, just wide enough to afford passage for our carriage and no more. Here are enchanting little prospects—a small lake-like inland sea, framed in by hanging woods, the transparent water reflecting cloud and hill and wood, far away the undulating coast and open sunny Baltic. We wind away gradually from this dazzling picture, mosaic of purest malachite, lapis-lazuli, and gold, to quite another scene. This is the view of Bergen and its windmills. Bergen is the capital of the island—surely the tiniest capital in the world. We could not find a single shop! But it is noteworthy for its Rugard, or tower from whence you survey the whole island of Rügen, and for its entourage of delightfully quaint windmills. To-day not a breath of wind stirred the yellow corn about them, and there they stood like sentinels, big black and grey crows—See-Raben, they are called—hovering around. Bergen is to have a railway soon, and will then wake up from its sleep; one shop, at least, will be opened; alas!—who can doubt it?—public-houses also. How delightful to quit the hot open country round Bergen and enter the cool woods and umbrageous alleys surrounding Putbus. This famous little watering-place is now fairly outrivalled by Sassnitz. While we can count the visitors at Putbus on our fingers, the numbers at Sassnitz have reached fifteen hundred, showing an increase of nearly five hundred since last year. The newer place is more convenient for sea-bathing, and is also nearer the beautiful and romantic scenery of the Stubbenitz woods and the coast. Nevertheless, Putbus is charming. From every break in its superb park we catch sight of the sleepy blue sea, and the park itself is a very paradise of fragrance, beauty, and shadow. Just now the air is scented with the linden trees in full bloom, each magnificent tree being tasselled from summit to base with pale golden flowers. Great varieties of foliage are seen here, with many veterans of nobler appearance—oaks, pines, copper beeches, birch, and chestnut, making up one of the finest pleasure-grounds in Europe.

I can fancy nothing more delightful for a worn-out brain-worker than a sojourn here: no railway whistle, no dust, no glare—coolness and shadow everywhere; and within a little walk a warm, still sea in which to bathe one's limbs. Our hotel stands on the edge of the park, and, as hotels go, is quiet and comfortable. The bedrooms are delightful, food not so very bad—good fare is unknown in our island—and the people most friendly and attentive. Within a stone's-throw of the linden trees bordering the park is the Prince's château, a brand-new handsome building—the old Schloss was burnt down a few years back—with pure white walls and airy colonnades well according with the dainty nature of its surroundings. Before the terraced garden lies a lovely little lake, where, as on another made famous in verse, you may see the swan "sail double, swan and shadow;" the whole picture —château, rose-garden, and lake—has a fairy, romantic look, as becomes the abode of an island king. For the Prince of Putbus owns the greater part of Rügen as well as possessing, so the story runs, ninety-nine estates elsewhere. Prince Putbus is, in fact, one of the richest noblemen in Germany, and possessed of the longest pedigree.

I have said that the place has a fairy, romantic look, and islanded from the great world lying outside these placid seas, is here something more than a fairy palace. It is a palace of art, a treasure-house of painting and sculpture. We pass, indeed, out of these delicious bosquets and glades into one of the most charming little art galleries on this side of the Alps. The surprise may well take one's breath away. In the heart of a remote island inhabited only by fisher folk, and visited by a few hundred tourists during two months in the year, we come upon accumulated art-treasure enough to furnish a museum. Pictures, statues, tapestries, ivory carvings, mosaics, Dresden and Sèvres china, rare embroideries, inlaid antique furniture, lacquer work are here in bewildering abundance, and not forming a collection apart, but scattered all over the Schloss. The background and entourage generally are of rare magnificence. The rich satin and brocade hangings of gold colour and crimson, the dazzling crystal, the buffets, covered with purple velvet, showing massive gold and silver plate fitted into niches, the splendid carpets, outrival those of many a palace; while the Schloss itself is a beautiful building, worthy to be made into a palace of art. Airy, graceful, enchanting, this Italian structure in the midst of fairy seas and woods of surpassing beauty must ever hold a place apart in the memory. I may on a future occasion say something more concerning the Prince's art collection. Sufficient for me to-day to chronicle the fact that the first object greeting my eyes here was a charming little Velasquez. It is a portrait of that little Infanta Velasquez has painted so often, a plump four or five year old maiden, with rings on her fingers, and dressed in the garb of a grown woman, the infantine freshness and naïveté of the face not destroyed by such a travesty. Could anything be more of a surprise? A Velasquez in this little island! Many of the choicest works of art collected by the late Prince were destroyed in the fire of 1865, when the old palace was burned to the ground; but the present owner has inherited his father's tastes, and has done his best to fill up the gaps. The picturesque hunting-schloss in the woods a few miles off also contains some lovely and precious things. I must not omit to mention the portrait gallery of this ancient family, descended from those dauntless islanders who captured Rome after an existence of twelve centuries.

From Putbus we may take boat to the islet of Wilm, a mere beechen grove in the sea; or we may drive to the little bathing resort of Binz, lying snugly under the hanging woods. We may also return to Sassnitz by way of Lauterbach and the steamer, or by the isthmus called the Schmale Heide. This latter route is the quickest and most agreeable, the greater part lying through alleys of poplar, birch, and oak. On the way we stopped at a little hostelry amid the cornfields, and our horses were regaled with a huge loaf of black bread, the food best suited for them on long journeys, so our driver says. The same loaf refreshed master and horses; no dainty feeders these sturdy Rügeners, square of build, red of hair, phlegmatic, soberest of the sober. E.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

ANOTHER ALPINE ACCIDENT.

We quote the following letters from the *Times:*

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to record one more Alpine accident which has recently happened near this village. On Thursday last, August 3, Mr. William Penhall, of Furnival's-inn, and his guide, Andreas Maurer, were killed while ascending the Wetterhorn. Mr. Penhall left this hotel at 12.30 midnight, taking with him Maurer only, intending to ascend the mountain and return to this place by 2 p.m., in order to keep an appointment with a friend. The night was far from fine, and the weather had not been for some time previously at all good; but, nevertheless, the kindly and careful landlords of this hotel (Messrs. Boss), who are themselves experienced mountaineers, saw no reason to dissuade him from the expedition. Mr. Penhall was a member of the Alpine Club and a very experienced climber; while poor Andreas Maurer was one of the most able and distinguished of living Swiss guides. When, therefore, seven o'clock in the evening struck and still no news was heard of the two, both the landlords and those of the mountaineering fraternity who are staying here began to feel considerable uneasiness as to their safety.

"Now, it is possible and sometimes advantageous during the expedition in question not to descend by the same track or on the same side of the peak, but to cross over and descend to Rosenbain. Hoping, therefore, that by stress of weather Mr. Penhall and his guide had been forced over in that direction, a messenger was dispatched thither to inquire if they were there. The man returned by 4.30 a.m. on Friday (4th) with the disquieting tidings that they were not there. We instantly made up a party of search or of succour, consisting of four guides (one of them the brother of the missing Maurer) and myself. I joined it as a fellow-member with Mr. Penhall of the Alpine Club, but chiefly in the capacity of a surgeon. We left here at 6 a.m., and, after a careful and somewhat arduous search, at 3 p.m. found the bodies of these two most unfortunate men lying upon the snow, and not imbedded in it, high up and towards the middle of one of the main avalanche *couloirs* (or gulleys) of the mountain. They lay close together. The rope by which they had been tied together, as is usual and necessary, was not severed. Standing upon the spot, it was easy to read the unmistakeable signs which told how these poor rigid forms at our feet had come by their end. An avalanche of fresh snow—what the Alpine peasants call a *Staub-lawine*—had either swept down upon them while they were in, and not far from, the bottom of what is called the great *couloir*, or they had themselves started one. The result was the same. They were hurled downwards, crossing some steep rocks in their descent, for a great distance, and were found by us lying upon the avalanche that had killed them, and not very far from the end of its *talus*. The watch of the guide had stopped at 6.30 (a.m.?); that of Mr. Penhall stood at 4.10, and had not been wound up. The former is the probable but not certain time of the accident. I am happy to be able to add that it is a matter of certainty that death in each case was almost instantaneous. We carried them down to the lowest verge of the snow, and in it we buried them for the night. To-day they were brought down by a large party of guides and porters, and as soon as the valley was reached they were transferred to biers decorated with wreaths of Alpine roses, and followed by a large concourse of guides and a few English mountaineers—a most sad procession. They will both probably be buried in the churchyard of Grindelwald on Monday, where already rests the body of the Rev. Julius Elliott, killed by a fall from the Schreckhorn.

"Mr. William Penhall, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the son of Dr. Penhall, of St. Leonards, and was himself studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"Whenever an accident occurs it is natural and proper to ask, 'How could this have been avoided?' I submit, with much diffidence, this reply:—By not attempting ascents of great peaks soon after much fresh snow has fallen, or in bad weather. I do not say that blame is to be imputed even on this ground to those whose untimely death we deplore; but I do say, with confidence, that in this case and under these circumstances no other blame can certainly be attributable to anyone in this grievous mischance. More guides would have meant only more deaths.

"Andreas Maurer leaves behind him a widow and one child, who are, of course, unprovided for. A subscription list has been opened, and donations will be very thankfully received by Mr. F. J. Church, the Deanery, St. Paul's, E.C.; by Mr. J. Boss, at this hotel; or by myself, at 3, Tavistock-square, W.C.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"Howard Barrett.

"*Hôtel de l'Ours, Grindelwald, Aug.* 5."

"Sir,—Another fatal accident on the mountains has to be recorded. A young Englishman, Mr. Penhall, with his guide, left this place on Wednesday last for an ascent of the Wetterhorn. In the ordinary course of events they should have returned the next day, but as evening came on and nothing was heard of them, fears began to be expressed as to their safety, and the more so as several avalanches were known to have fallen on their route. On the morning of Friday a strong party of guides went out to find the worst fears realised, both visitor and guide having been killed. To-day the bodies were brought in, reverently borne in simple shells, with macintosh palls and surmounted with wreaths of Alpine roses.

"Thus two more young lives have been sacrificed to that passion for mountaineering which no amount of advice or precedent seems able to restrain.—Yours faithfully,

"Arthur T. Waugh (Vicar of St. Mary's, Brighton), English Chaplain.

"*Grindelwald, Aug.* 5."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. H. V. Bacon, to Rectory of Humber, Hereford. Patron, Mr. J. H. Arkwright.

Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to Rectory of St. Marylebone. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. H. W. Beverley, Curate of Brighton, and Clerk-in-Orders, to Vicarage of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. C. W. Bond, Vicar of Haddenham, Ely, to Incumbency of All Souls, Brighton. Patron, the Vicar of Brighton.

Rev. A. St. Clair B. Brooke, Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton, to Rectory of Slingsby.

Rev. T. Coldwell, Rector of Greensmorton, to be Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.

Rev. G. Collins, Vicar of Charlesworth, near Manchester, to Vicarage of Forrest-cum-Frith, Durham.

Rev. A. Crofton, to Vicarage of St. Elizabeth's, Reddish Green, near Stockport.

Rev. E. M. Furley, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Guernsey, to Rectory of the Third Portion of Pontesbury, Shrewsbury. Patron, Mr. H. De Grey Warter.

Rev. E. Good, Vicar of Forrest-cum-Frith, Durham, to Vicarage of Charlesworth, near Manchester.

Rev. H. W. Lee, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Curate of St. John's Church, Sheffield, to Chaplaincy to the English Soldiers and Sailors at Hong Kong.

Rev. R. G. Maul, to Rectory of Hopesay, Salop. Patron, the Earl of Powis.

Rev. J. W. Reynolds, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Stephen, Spitalfields, to Rectory of St. Anne and St. Agnes, City. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Rev. T. J. M. Townsend, Vicar of Searby, to Curacy of Cholsey, near Wallingford.

Rev. J. H. Twining, Curate, to Rectory of Dinnington, Yorkshire. Patron, Mr. J. C. Athorpe.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Lichfield:—Revs. G. M. Ashdown, M.A., to All Saints, West Bromwich; E. Certon, to St. James's, Derby; A. W. Annand, M.A., and A. C. Fox, M.A., general licences.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Manchester:—Revs. A. Woods, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to St. George's, Bolton-le-Moors; G. Lingham, B.A., of King's College, London, to Christ Church, Denton; T. R. Pennington, of St. Aidan's College, to the parish of Tyldesley, and to officiate in a certain building called the Mosley Common School, in that parish.

OBITUARY.

July 27, suddenly, of heart disease, the Rev. Charles Wm. Pritchard, Rector of Withington, Herefordshire, in his 52nd year.

Aug. 2, at Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Francis Annesley, in the 82nd year of his age.

Aug. 2, at Brewood, Staffordshire, the Rev. H. R. Smythe, Rectory of Beckbury, aged 69.

Aug. 5, the Rev. John Fitzrichard Inde, B.A., Vicar of Dalby Parva, Leicestershire.

Aug. 5, at Effingham Vicarage, the Rev. Henry Malthus, aged 77.

Aug. 7, at the Vicarage, Prescot, Lancashire, the Rev. Lewis William Sampson, M.A., formerly Fellow King's College, Cambridge, aged 74.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We are glad to announce that the Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. Arthur I. Ingram, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Secretary to the Additional Curates' Society, to St. Margaret's Rectory, Lothbury.

The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Truro will preach at the opening services at the Church Congress at Derby.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has commended to the clergy of his diocese the use of the following prayer for the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war in Egypt:—

O Almighty God, whose power no creature is able to resist, keep, we beseech Thee, our soldiers and sailors who have now gone forth to war, that they, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory, through the merits of Thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Bishop of Nassau has come to England for a few months in the hope of finding some clergymen who will offer themselves for work in his diocese. The Bishop's address will be 5, Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, W.

The Rev. William Barker, vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, and Chaplain in Ordinary, has been appointed by the Prime Minister successor to the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, who has resigned the rectory of St. Marylebone.

The Bishop of Durham, who has on several occasions spoken warmly in favour of the employment of properly recommended laymen as assistants to the parochial clergy, has licensed Mr. G. B. Morgan, one of the leading medical practitioners in Sunderland, to the office of lay-reader in the parish of St. Thomas, Bishopwearmouth.

It is said that a special meeting as to the extension of the deaconate (a subject referred to the Diocesan Conferences by the Central Council of these bodies) will be held at Derby during the Church Congress week.

Dean Williams, of Grahamstown, has made overtures to Bishop Merriman, who demands a full confession of his error, and will then grant absolution.

Bishop Rawle, of Trinidad, baptised during 1881 forty-two Chinese at his Cathedral. He has drawn up a memorandum to the Government showing that in the present distribution of State aid to religious bodies the Anglican Church has considerably less than its due share.

The Rev. W. F. Rowsell, M.A., vicar of Sculcoates, Hull, has been installed to the prebendary and canonry of Weighton, in York Minster, vacant by the death of Canon Walsham.

On Saturday Canon Abney laid the foundation stone of a new mission-room in connection with St. Alkmund's parish, Derby.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, presiding last week at the diocesan meeting, where grants of £800 were made from the Church Extension Society, complained that so little support was given to the diocesan societies. There was a discussion raised by Mr. T. Mainwaring on what he called the large expenditure in connection with Cathedrals.

The following additional lay representatives have been elected for the London Diocesan Conference:—City (East)—Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mr. G. A. Absolom, Mr. E. Caffin. City (West)—Mr. Frederic Newton, F.R.A.S., Fleet-street; Mr. George Williams, St. Paul's-churchyard; Mr. Mark Shepherd, College-street. Harrow—Mr. F. A. Wood, Willesden; Mr. J. Stuart, Rexeth; W. Plimpton, Harlesden; Mr. H. G. Gotto, Child's-hill; J. W. Cunningham, Harrow. St. Pancras—Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. W. M. Lockwood, Mr. R. B. Prosser, Mr. Drew, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Garner, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. Brabant, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Fuelson, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Brianet, Mr. Gillott, and Mr. Myers. Shoreditch—Mr. J. Lowles, Mr. H. O. Eaves, Mr. F. Farquhar, Mr. C. Thornton, Mr. J. L. Foster, Mr. F. G. Washington, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. C. A. Morris, Mr. Lewis Ferguson, Mr. C. Puttock.

On Tuesday week there was a special service at York Minster for the Girls' Friendly Society, at which nearly two thousand members and associates attended. There were also present the Archbishop (who preached on the occasion), the Dean, Archdeacons Watkins, Blunt, and Hey, Canons Forester (in residence), Trevor, Bruce, Blakeney, Scott, Philips, Wright, and Camidge, besides a number of other clergy. After the service seventeen hundred girls sat down to tea in the large hall of the Exhibition building, his Grace presiding. The Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to the Most Rev. Prelate for his sermon, and to the Dean for the use of the Cathedral. She said that her position in connection with the Society in that part of Yorkshire rendered her anxious to address a few words of greeting to them, and to express her great pleasure at seeing so large a gathering. It was wonderful that the Society—whose quiet beginning seven years ago she well remembered—should now number more than 75,000 members and associates, banded together for no mere object of wordly advancement, but for the purpose of striving with loving hearts to raise the moral, intellectual, and spiritual standard of the working girls of England.

The sixth anniversary of the Church of England Working Men's Society, which took its rise in the parish of St. Alban's, Holborn, on the occasion of Mr. Mackonochie's suspension, but which now boasts of 306 branches, with a total membership of 5,436—an increase on the year of 841—was held at the Terminus Hotel on Saturday night, its president, Mr. W. Inglis, in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Charles Powell, who has been elected a member of the London Diocesan Conference, read a letter from the Rev. S. F. Green, stating that the Society had, no doubt, effected much during the past six years towards the enlightening of ignorance and the removal of prejudice; but the mere fact of attempting such a work must have opened their eyes to the magnitude of the task set before them, and enable them to see how much yet remained to be accomplished. The financial statement showed that the income of the Society had been £1,611 16s. 1½d.; but that there were liabilities amounting to £179 5s. 6d. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Inglis said he was sorry that Lancaster Castle still held its victim. It was true that the House of Lords, moved by the Episcopate, had done their share in turning the key on the outside; but the House of Commons, although the boasted protector and defender of the liberty of the subject, barred the way, amid "cheers and laughter," to carrying out a measure that would set the captive free. At eight o'clock on the following morning the delegates of the Society communicated at St. Paul's, the Dean being himself the celebrant. The very rev. gentleman afterwards addressed the delegates at the restaurant where they breakfasted.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting, mainly composed of the working classes, was held at the South Hackney Club, to promote the complete free opening of St. Paul's on at least one day in the week. Mr. J. S. Howell was in the chair, and expressed his belief that Dean Church would not throw any obstacle in the way of extending to the public the privilege of having a free view of the wonders and beauties of the great Cathedral on one day in the week. The following resolution was passed:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the setting apart by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of one day in each week—namely, Monday—on which the public can have access, free of charge, to St. Paul's, to view the objects of interest contained in our great national Cathedral, would tend to their intellectual education and enjoyment, and would gain for that body the gratitude, not only of the present, but of all future generations of Englishmen.

The Bishop of Guiana, on the 40th anniversary of his consecration, received a number of addresses of congratulation—one presented by the Chief Justice and another by Chinese converts—remarking on the circumstance that Bishop Austin's episcopate has been of unprecedented length for a tropical diocese, and that, "while a large proportion of Bishops appointed to colonial sees subsequently to his Lordship have been obliged to retire from their work, the senior bishop in the whole of Her Majesty's dominions is one who still remains at his post." It also dwelt on the missionary progress of the diocese, and how immigrant coolies had been cared for. The Bishop contemplates now the erection of a Cathedral (of which Mr. Blomfield is to be the architect) and the establishment of a fund for the support of additional clergy. The staff of the Cathedral will consist of a dean (Archdeacon Wyatt), six canons, and a precentor.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man on Sunday held the first of a series of out-door services at Douglas Head, many thousands of persons being present.

The Bishop of Manchester on Saturday consecrated a new church in the parish of St. James, Didsbury, erected at the sole cost of Mr. William Roberts, of The Oaks, Didsbury. On Sunday morning the Bishop preached at St. Paul's, Kersul, on behalf of the Society for Promoting the Spiritual Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb, and in the evening he occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral. The choir of the Cathedral Church of Manchester sang the service at Lytham Church on Saturday afternoon, when there was a special collection for its restoration.

The Lord Primate of Ireland is staying at Buxton.

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles has consecrated a new aisle to the church of St. John, Oban, N.B.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold Duke of Albany has forwarded a cheque for £25 towards the fund for the restoration of the parish church of Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppey, in commemoration of Queenborough being the first place at which the Duchess of Albany set foot on English soil.

On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop of St. Albans was present at a garden party held, by the permission of the Rev. Dr. Guy, at the Forest School Gymnasium and Grounds, Walthamstow. The object of the meeting was to promote what is known as the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, the object of which is to provide for the spiritual needs of the extreme east of London, known as "London over the border," and of the suburban districts comprised in the deanery of Barking. The grants and appropriations of the fund during 1881 amounted to £10,021, so that it is considered that a regular income of at least £10,000 is needed. The year 1882 was commenced with a deficiency of £143. His Lordship was supported by the Bishop of Colchester, Lord Brooke, Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., and a large company, including a large number of ladies and gentlemen, clergymen, magistrates, &c., of the neighbourhood. At the commencement of the proceedings the hon. secretary, the Rev. J. M. Proctor, read several letters of regret from gentlemen unable to be present, including Sir Edward Hulme, the Lord Mayor, Mr. H. N. Buxton, and Mr. A. Johnston. In his address the Bishop of St. Albans remarked that in consequence of the great and sudden increase of population in the district it became absolutely necessary to provide spiritual help, and to provide temporary means of gathering the people together under the care of a missionary clergyman. The Established Church was called upon to do this, but funds were imperatively necessary. During the remainder of the year there was wanted no less a sum than £5,000, which might seem a great deal, but which was not a large sum if they considered the wealth which was derived from that district for which the necessity was felt. Canon Proctor, the hon. sec. to the fund, informed the meeting that up to this time of the year, the amount received was £3,411, but added that they never received so much towards the end of the year by a great deal. Of that sum £2,711 had already been expended, leaving only a balance of £700 available for use, whilst it was estimated that the following sums would be required before the close of the year:—For living agencies, £3,800; for permanent churches, £900; mission churches, £500; schools (chiefly with a view to mission work being carried on in them), £200; and for securing sites before the land got too expensive to purchase, £600; total, £6,000—leaving £5,300 to raise before the end of the year. The Bishop of Colchester and Mr. T. C. Baring addressed the assembly at some length. At the close of the proceedings a collection was taken, amounting to £34 odd. Donations and subscriptions were also given amounting to £308 5s. At a similar meeting held on the previous day at Grange-court, Chigwell, the sum of £25 was collected,

A largely-attended public meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the departure of three missionaries for China in connection with the China Inland Mission. Mr. Morgan, editor of the *Christian*, occupied the chair. Mr. Broomhall, the Secretary of the Mission, said that, notwithstanding all the progress which had been made in China, the Protestant missionaries were only about as one man to a million of people, and China was no better off with all its Christian missionaries than London would be with four Christian missionaries. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. M'Carthy, who has lately returned from China; Dr. Wilson, who is going out at his own expense as a medical missionary; Dr. Edwards, a former student, but latterly resident physician at the Hospital for Women in Soho-square, who is also going out as a medical missionary; and the Rev. F. W. Baller, who has been labouring for eight years in China. Mr. Broomhall announced the receipt of £1,000 in a few large cheques during the past week towards the funds of the Mission.

On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop of London laid the memorial stone of new buildings in connection with St. Andrew's Mission, Willesden-green. When completed, the edifice will serve as a temporary church during the building of the permanent one, and subsequently as a Sunday school, with class-rooms, reading, and coffee room. Wednesday's ceremony commenced with a procession from the guild-house to the site where the stone was suspended, where a special office was sung by the Rev. J. Arthur Rawlins, the vicar of Willesden, the Bishop also taking part. Having duly laid the stone with the accustomed formula the Bishop said it had given him much pleasure to attend for the purpose of helping forward the work of the Church in that rapidly increasing neighbourhood, where the fields of yesterday became the streets of to-day. People were now leaving their residences in the town districts and seeking abodes in what those who, like himself, had been born in London still called the country, but which had in reality become the suburbs of the metropolis. From a social point of view this was commendable enough, but it imposed a very serious burden upon the parochial clergy of ancient parishes, all of which had been to a great extent of a rural character. The vicar of Willesden found it impossible to provide for the numbers which flocked to his church, and it therefore became their duty to do all in their power to create additional church accommodation, just as their ancestors did centuries ago. In places where no wealthy Abbey or powerful landowner was at hand to raise a house of God, no doubt the people set to work themselves, just as was being done in the district where they were assembled, and little by little provided themselves with what they needed and valued. It was no disadvantage to begin in a small way because they were continually urged by circumstances to push forward. No doubt they found at this time of year their little iron building very hot and uncomfortable, and he fervently hoped that kind friends would come forward and help them speedily to raise the more satisfactory edifice, the memorial-stone of which had just been laid. Here for a time they would be able to meet for public worship, and their children would be educated and trained in those religious habits which would prove of such advantage to them in after life. When that became too small for them they would do their utmost to build a permanent church, and he felt sure they would not rest until they had provided all those institutions which were desirable to complete the parochial machinery. For the present effort nearly £400 was required, which, he hoped, would be obtained before the building was completed, which the vicar hoped would be the case by St. Andrew's Day. The Bishop concluded with an earnest exhortation to the numerous audience to avail themselves of the blessings which accompany a devout life, and closed the service with the Benediction. A site for the permanent church and vicarage has been given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but, as the greater portion of the residents are of the humbler classes, the vicar relies entirely upon extraneous help for the support of the mission.

The Bishop of London presided over the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation held at the offices in Southampton-street, Strand. Dr. R. T. Pigott, the Secretary, submitted the twenty-sixth annual report, which stated that, notwithstanding the continued depression in commerce and agriculture, their work had progressed satisfactorily. The annual subscriptions had increased from £1,491 to £1,551, the donations from £2,636 to £2,740, and the legacies from £319 to £1,706. The total amount of grants during the year was £7,195, as compared to £6,616 in the previous year. The Committee urged upon the friends and supporters that the yearly amount placed at their disposal was in no way commensurate with the widespread distress and with the urgency of the appeals for assistance even in ordinary times; and from the present outlook it was plainly evident that there was no immediate prospect of better days for the poorer clergy; and should the harvest of this year be more abundant than those of the last six years, the benefit could not be felt for some time by those who depended upon results for their maintenance and support. The present position of the clergy was therefore most critical and painful. In moving the adoption of the report, he said it was a matter of thankfulness that at a time when almost all the charities were suffering that the income of the Corporation had increased. There was, however, a large amount of want, owing to the fact that so many clergymen had been suffering for the last two or three years by the failure of rents where the endowments consisted of land. A very considerable proportion of the clergy had suffered in that way—some to an extent which had reduced them to absolute poverty; in fact, there were livings in the Midland counties in which no rent whatever had been received. Many had been compelled to seek aid who previously had contributed to the necessities of others. He believed that the poverty of the clergy was growing, and must grow unless some great change took place in their circumstances; because the property divisible among the clergy of the Church of England was limited. Its value had increased, and possibly would increase; but there was a limit, and to that limit they were approaching. Another source of the poverty of the clergy arose from the great demand for additional clergy, and their efforts to supply it. All those things showed how very much a corporation like that was needed. The Rev. J. S. Browell seconded the motion, and it was carried. On the motion of the Rev. G. T. P. Streeter, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cox, the retiring officers were re-elected, and a vote of thanks accorded to the Chairman.

THE COURT.

On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Major-General Gardiner, and Captain Bigge, embarked on board Her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and proceeded to Portsmouth Harbour, followed by the *Victoria* and *Albert*, where Her Majesty went on board the *Catalonia*. Her Majesty was received on board by Admiral Ryder, General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral M'Crea, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hamley, K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., who presented the members of their respective staffs to Her Majesty, and also Lieutenant-Colonel Fyler, commanding the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) 50th, which was embarked on board for service in Egypt. Lieutenant M'Iver, R.N.R., of the Cunard Company, to which the *Catalonia* belongs, was presented on behalf of the company. The Queen was conducted round the ship and inspected the arrangements for the conveyance of the regiment to Egypt. After taking leave of the general officers, officers, and troops, Her Majesty returned on board the *Alberta*, when the *Catalonia* cast off and proceeded on her voyage, the troops on board cheering as they passed the Queen, who bowed her acknowledgments. The *Alberta* then left the harbour, followed by the *Victoria and Albert* and *Elfin*, and on passing the *Catalonia* the Royal yachts cheered. Her Majesty then returned to Trinity Pier, and arrived at Osborne shortly before one o'clock. The Queen drove out in the afternoon with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Princess of Wales visited Her Majesty.

On Saturday morning the Queen walked out with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon drove out

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with the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. H.M.S. *Bacchante* (Captain Lord Charles Scott), with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales on board, arrived off Osborne and saluted the Royal standard at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the completion of the cruise of the ship round the world. H.M.S. *Lively* (Lieutenant Commander Le Strange) arrived in company with the *Bacchante*, having attended that ship from Gibraltar. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princes and the Princesses of Wales, visited Her Majesty at five o'clock. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Albany, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, drove in the afternoon.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty and the Royal family and the members of the Royal household, attended Divine service at Osborne.

On Monday morning the Queen went out with the Princesses. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait and the Dean of Windsor arrived at Osborne. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of Her Majesty. The Rev. John Neale Dalton, governor to the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, had an audience of the Queen, when Her Majesty conferred upon him the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Captain Lord Charles Scott, commanding H.M.S. *Bacchante*, had also an audience of the Queen, who conferred on him the Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, Captain Lord Charles Scott, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby dined with the Queen and Royal family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, last Saturday morning, went out on board the *Osborne* for the purpose of meeting Prince Edward and Prince George, on their return from their cruise. The *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with the *Lively* in attendance, was met off St. Alban's Head, near Portland. The Royal party were received by the officers of the corvette, the young Princes acting as side midshipmen at the foot of the gangway ladder. The meeting was of the most affectionate character, the Princess expressing herself much surprised at the improvement which had taken place in the young sailors during the two years, especially with the great change in Prince Edward, who has grown much taller. After inspecting the ship the Prince and Princess and the young Princesses returned to the *Osborne*, accompanied by the midshipmen. At three o'clock they steamed through Cowes Roads and drew up in front of Osborne, where the *Bacchante* saluted the Royal standard with twenty-one guns. At five o'clock the Royal party landed at Trinity Pier, and went to Osborne to pay a visit to the Queen. The protracted cruise which has thus terminated may be said in round numbers to have extended over 45,000 knots. After leaving England on the 13th of September, 1880, the *Bacchante* proceeded along the coast of Spain, across the North Atlantic to Montevideo, and thence along the coast of South America to the Falkland Islands. Here the news of the Transvaal war reached the squadron, and necessitated an alteration in the original programme. The ships went direct to the Cape, and thence across the South Pacific to Australia, and northward to Japan and China. Leaving Hongkong the *Bacchante* sailed through the Sea of China and the Straits of Malacca to Ceylon and the Cape, and thence across the Indian Ocean to Aden, and through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean and home. On Friday night a distinguished party slept on board the *Osborne*, with a view to accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales to meet the *Bacchante*, the guests including Lord Suffield, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Marchioness of Hamilton, and Mr. Christopher Sykes. On Saturday evening the Prince and Princess of Wales commemorated the safe return of their sons by a dinner party on board the *Osborne*, amongst the guests being Capt. Lord Charles Scott and the Rev. J. Dalton, chaplain of the *Bacchante*, and also instructor to the young Princes.

On Tuesday afternoon Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were confirmed at Whippingham Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom were the Dean of Windsor and Canon Connor. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Hesse, Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia occupied seats in the chancel, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. On the Communion Table was an exquisite cross of white lilies. The young Princes wore the uniform of midshipmen of the Royal Navy, and, by special desire of the Queen, every rank on board Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante* was represented, Captain Lord Charles Scott and the other officers being in full uniform. Canon Connor read the preface to the Order of Confirmation, after which the Archbishop impressively addressed the Royal candidates, and then performed the ceremony of laying on of hands. By Her Majesty's command, the musical portion of the service was rendered by the choir of St. Thomas's Church, Newport.

If the Prince of Wales's engagements permit, his Royal Highness will visit Lord and Lady Stamford at the shooting-lodge in Glenmore Forest.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. F. J. Cant, a solicitor at Penrith, was drowned on Monday while bathing in the river Lowther.

A heavily-laden tram-car, drawn by a steam engine, was overturned near Blackburn on Monday evening. Nearly thirty persons were injured, one man dying shortly after removal to the hospital.

A drunken workman, forcing his way through the window of a house in Lancaster on Sunday evening, was shot dead by a lad who was alone in the house.

Two steamers, the *Reginald* and the *Silkstone*, were in collision on Tuesday in Waterford harbour. The *Silkstone* sank immediately, and two boys who were below were drowned.

Mrs. Burton, a native of Barton, Lincolnshire, has attained her 100th year this week. She is still in possession of her faculties.

Michael Lavan, an Irishman, employed in harvesting at Chatsworth, on Wednesday was returning to the sleeping apartment which he occupied in an outbuilding, when he stumbled against the handle of a scythe. The sharp blade fell upon him, and inflicted a ghastly wound on his thigh, from which he bled to death in twenty minutes. The same day William Jackson was thrown from a hay-cart, and injured so badly that he died in five hours.

Mr. G. H. Darwin writes to the *Times* respecting the report that the late Mr. F. M. Balfour, before making the ascent in which he lost his life, made his will and made provision for the family of his guide. Mr. Darwin says:—"This report is calculated to give a painfully false impression of recklessness, not only as to his own life, but also as to that of his guide. I have been informed by a near relative of Mr. Balfour that his will is dated several years ago. I happen also to know that before a previous tour in Switzerland he made a similar provision for his guide's benefit in case of accident; that on the present occasion the arrangement was made before he went to Courmayeur; and that in a letter to his brother he referred to the smallness of the risk in climbing, and said the enclosed cheque was to be torn up on his return to England. It was, in short, a last example of the singular thoughtfulness for others which marked his whole character."

The death of Professor Leith Adams, M.A., of the Queen's College, Cork, is announced. Entering the Army in 1848 as assistant surgeon he was gazetted to the 94th Regiment, but was soon transferred to the 22nd, going through the war of the North-Western Frontier with it in 1854-55, and thus earning the medal given for that service. Returning home, he at once volunteered for the Crimea, and obtained his promotion to the rank of surgeon. Joining his old corps at Malta, he became Surgeon-Major in 1861. His report on the Maltese cholera epidemic in 1865, and his devotion to the sick, received warm praise. He ultimately retired from the Army in 1873 with the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, and was appointed Professor of Zoology in the College of Science in Dublin, holding the chair till 1878, when he became Professor of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork. He was made a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1870, of the Royal in 1872, an LL.D. of Aberdeen in 1881, and a D.C.S. of the Queen's University a few weeks before his death. His chief works are the *Wanderings of a Naturalist in India*, the *Western Himalayas and Cashmere* (1867), *Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta* (1870), *Field and Forest Rambles, with Notes and Observations on the Natural History of Eastern Canada* (1873), and his *Monograph on the British Fossil Elephants* (1877).

A meeting of 500 auxiliary letter-carriers was held on Monday at the Institute, Priory-grove, South Lambeth, to consider the grievances of which they complain. Their manifesto stated that under Mr. Fawcett's new scheme they received 4d. per hour, without holidays, sick pay, or pension, in addition to which they had a small chance of promotion, after five years' service, to 16s. or 17s. per week. Mr. Smith, churchwarden of the parish, who presided, stated that the sympathy of the vicar, who was unable to be present, was with the movement. At the outset it was stated by one of the committee that an attempt had been made on behalf of the authorities to ascertain who had organised the present meeting and hired the room for the purpose, and a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the meeting to support any man who might be attacked by the authorities for taking part in the movement. For obvious reasons the names of the speakers were not announced, but resolutions were passed in favour of the objects of the movement, which are to induce the Postmaster-General to provide that any increase of pay may apply to all duties, and not alone to those performed in the early morning; to secure holidays and sick pay; and to declare that no settlement could be considered satisfactory which did not allow auxiliary letter-carriers to join the establishment without passing through a further probationary period. The proceedings were orderly and enthusiastic.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

Martha, Lady Channell, died on Tuesday, at her residence in Norfolk-square, Hyde-park. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Moseley, of Champion-hill, Camberwell, and married, in 1834, Sir William Fry Channell, who was for some years a Baron of the Exchequer, and who died in 1873.

Sir Thomas Woollaston White, of Wallingwells, Nottinghamshire, died on Monday, at his residence, near Worksop. He is succeeded as third baronet by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Woollaston White, late of the 16th Lancers, who was born in 1828.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the superior officers of the Metropolitan Police Force, by the issue of an order from Colonel Pearson, the new military Assistant Commissioner, which greatly increases the duties of the superintendents. By the Act of Parliament the Receiver of Police is held responsible for the payment to and receipt of all moneys dealt with by the force, the payment of wages, salaries, pensions, &c.; but, as a matter of convenience, inspectors dressed in plain clothes have been specially detailed for the conveyance of the necessary wages remittances to the different station-houses. For some reason which has not been explained, and which is directly in opposition to the decision of a departmental committee, Colonel Pearson has issued an order to the effect that henceforward no moneys shall be entrusted to any inspector, but that for the future the superintendent of each division shall attend in uniform, and convey to the different parts of his district, however remote, the various sums which may be intended for distribution. This order has not unnaturally caused great discontent amongst the inspectors, who think that a very undeserved slight has been cast upon them as a body. The superintendents also protest most strenuously against this addition to their responsibilities, whice are already very heavy, and point out the danger which they run of losing the money of which they have charge should they be called upon while going to their divisions to interfere in some street disturbance, or to arrest some person who has committed a street larceny.

Mr. George Collier held five inquests on Thursday on the bodies of persons who met their deaths by drowning. The first one was on the body of James Frost, aged 27, a labourer. William Corwen stated that on Saturday afternoon he was in a boat with the deceased and two others, and they were all able to row and swim well. Whilst changing seats the boat capsized. Witness got on to a barge and the others escaped, with the exception of the deceased, who sank before any assistance could be rendered. He was certain that the deceased was not struck by anything. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The second inquiry was relative to the death of William Thorne, aged 13 years. Richard Alfred Barnes stated that he went to the Lea Cut with the deceased and bathed. After a few minutes the deceased called out for assistance, and witness ran and got hold of him, but he let go and sank, and witness saw no more of him. Some twenty minutes elapsed before the body was recovered. A verdict of accidental death whilst bathing was returned. The third inquest was on the body of William Penn, aged four years, who resided with his parents at Hackney Wick; and in this case the evidence showed that on Thursday last the deceased went with another boy named Walter Green to the Lea. The deceased having fallen into the water, Green ran home and told no one of the occurrence, as he was frightened. The body was not recovered until Saturday, when it was found fixed in the mud. A similar verdict was also returned in this case. The fourth inquest was on the body of a man unknown, whose dead body was recovered by a man named John Cummings. Five shillings and fourpence in coppers were found on the body, but there were no letters or papers of any sort to lead to identification. The deceased appeared to be about 20 years of age, and had the appearance of a costermonger. He had only one boot on, and there were no marks of violence on the body. An open verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned. The last inquest was on the body of another man unknown. According to the evidence of Thomas Searle, lock-keeper at Stone-bridge, he saw the body floating in the water on Sunday morning. The deceased had no coat or waistcoat on, and appeared to have been a tradesman. There was nothing on the body to lead to identification, and also no money. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

June 8, at The Esplanade, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Lady NICOLSON, of a son.
July 30, at the Vicarage, Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM C. GIBBS, of a son.
August 3, at Ditton Park, Lady MARY TREFUSIS, of a daughter.
August 3, the wife of Major ROBERT STEVENSON, 13th Hussars, of a son.
August 4, at Repton Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. C. A. S. NICOLL, of a daughter.
July 5, at Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Sir THOS. RAIKES THOMPSON, Bart., of a son.
Aug. 5, at 34, Belgrave-road, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. A. J. RAM, of a daughter.
Aug. 6, the wife of G. GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., of a son.
Aug. 7, at 9, Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, Mrs. JOHN MARTINEAU FLETCHER, of a son, stillborn.
Aug. 7, at Petworth, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES AUBREY DUNRANT, of a son.
Aug. 8, at St. Veep Vicarage, Lostwithiel, the wife of the Rev. HENRY OVERY, M.A., of a son.
Aug. 8, at Papworth Everard Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. DALE GALLOWAY, of a son.
Aug. 8, at 14, Lansdowne-road, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. E. HOBSON, Principal of St. Katharine's College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 29, at St. John's Church, Hammersmith, W., OTTO JOSEPH ROBERT RUDOLF HAUPTMANN, son of Dr. Hauptmann, of Peckelsheim, Westphalia, to EMILY, only daughter of ROBERT BEVERLEY, of Leeds.
July 29, at All Souls, Langham-place, JOHN COPELAND, son of the late JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, to ADELA, third daughter of the late CHARLES PENNELL MEASOR.
Aug. 1, at St. Pancras Church, Middlesex, the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH (hereafter to be known as WILLIAM KERR SMITH), M.A. Cambridge, of St. John's, West Hampstead, to ISABELLA ELIZA FOX, second daughter of Professor ROBERT KERR, of King's College, London.
August 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. JOHN F. M. WHISH, B.A., Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Birmingham, grandson of the late Rev. Martin Richard Whish, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, to ELLEN CLEMENTINA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. JAMES HOLLINS, Vicar of St. Clement's, Bristol, and granddaughter of the late Rev. W. Bayly, D.D., Vicar of Hartbury, Gloucestershire.
August 2, at Seend, Melksham, J. REYNOLDS GASCOIGNE, eldest son of the late J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN and Mrs. GWATKIN, Manor House, Potterne, Devizes, to ARUNDEL AUGUSTA, second daughter of J. HUNGERFORD PENRUDDOCKE, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Seend, Melksham.
August 3, at the parish church, Ketteringham, Norfolk, HENRY SIDNEY HAMMET, third son of Sir EDMUND LACON, Bart., M.P., of Ormesby House, Great Yarmouth, to ANNA (MINNIE), eldest daughter of Colonel GEORGE WILSON BOILEAU J.P., D.L., Norfolk, Stanfield Hall, Wymondham.
Aug. 3, at St. Mary's, Higham, WILLIAM EDWIN, second son of the late WM. E. C. FELL, of Edinburgh, to ALICE, fifth surviving daughter of the late J. C. PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE, of Cou'sdon, Surrey, and of Mrs. PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE, The Hermitage, Higham.
Aug. 3, at the Church of St. Cross, Knutsford, by the Rev. R. T. Bradbury, Vicar, CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, of the Mar Chiquita, Buenos Aires, only son of the Rev. THOMAS INGLIS STEWART, A.M., Vicar of Landscove, South Devon, to EDITH RACHEL, eldest daughter of the late SEPTIMUS ARDEN, of Sheffield. River Plate papers, please copy.
Aug. 5, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, WALTER COMBERMERE LEE, younger son of Major-General Sir HENRY FLOYD, Bart., to CECILIA MARY LOUISA, daughter of JAMES FINDLAY, Easterhill, Lanarkshire, N.B.
Aug. 5, at All Saints, Fulham, the Hon. WILLIAM NAPIER BRUCE, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, to EMILY, second daughter of General Sir MONTAGU MCMURDO, K.C.B.
Aug. 5, at the parish church, Fulham, the Hon. WM. NAPIER BRUCE, second son of Lord Aberdare, to EILLY MACMURDO, daughter of Sir Montague MacMurdo, K.C.B.
Aug. 8, at Whitstable Church, the Rev. F. T. HARRISON, Second Master of The College, Weymouth, and late of C.C.C., Cambridge, elder son of John Harrison, Esq., of Canterbury, to ADA MARTHA, elder daughter of HENRY SADDLETON, Esq., Court Lees, Whitstable.
Aug. 8, at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, the Rev. J. HUTCHINSON BARBER, Curate of St. Olave, and Assistant Master of the Brewers' School, to ELEANOR GOODWIN, only child of ROBERT CURTIS, of Jeffrey's-road, Clapham.
Aug. 8, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, HENRY ARTHUR HINDE to AGNES J. E CUMMING, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph G. Cumming, M.A., F.G.S., formerly Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man.
Aug 8, at S. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace, GEORGE ALEXANDER GIBB, son of W. M. SAMSON, of No. 3, Marlborough-place, N.W., to FLORENCE JANE, daughter of EDWARD THELEUR, of The Limes, Regent's-park.
Aug. 8, at Rampton, the Rev. JAMES J. COHEN, Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, to ELIZA, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. J. M. NIXSON, Rampton, Cambridge.
Aug. 9, at Butcombe, Somerset, JOHN EDWARD WILLIAM, only son of the late JOHN EDWARD WAKEFIELD, Esq., of Kendal, to NORA, second daughter of the late RICHARD DRAKE, Esq.

DEATHS.

Accidentally drowned, in the Endrick, near Culcreuch, Fintry, Stirlingshire, JESSIE JOAN MARGUERITE, aged 14, third daughter of LEONARD GOW, Hayston, Kirkintilloch; and, at the same time and place, SYBIL IRENE, three days before her ninth birthday, youngest daughter of EDWARD and ELLEN CUTLER, Edgware House, Edgware, Middlesex.
July 17, at Woodlands, Pembroke, Bermuda, after much suffering, patiently borne, MARIA GRACE BRODIE, the dearly-loved wife of the Rev. R. O. YEARSLEY, M.A., Rector of Sutton Bonington, in the county of Notts, and Chaplain (*pro tem.*) of Holy Trinity Church (Pro-Cathedral), Hamilton, Bermuda, aged 35 years.
July 31, at 52, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, Deputy Surgeon-General CHARLES WALTER POULTON, M.D., eldest son of Joseph Chancellor Poulton, of Cricklade, Wilts, aged 59.
Aug. 2, at Aberystwith, the result of a fall from the rocks, aged 16 years, RICHARD EDWIN PAGE, of Penn Fields, Wolverhampton, son of the late Samuel Page, of The Mount, Handsworth.
Aug. 2, at 54, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, Mrs. V. A. MORISON, widow of the late Robert Morison, Esq.
Aug. 3, at 83, Strand-road, Sandymount, near Dublin, MARGARET DAWSON, widow of Commander W. Dawson, R.N., aged 79 years.
Aug. 3, at Waltham Abbey, very suddenly, HENRIETTA, daughter of the late THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, Esq., of 26, Delamere-crescent, London, in the 57th year of her age.
Aug. 4, JAMES GURNEY KING, of Fairlawn, Merton, and 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in his 58th year.
Aug. 5, at 1, Campden House-road, Kensington, W., WM. HUTCHINS CALLCOTT, younger son of John Wall Callcott, Mus. D. Oxon, and nephew of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, R.A., aged 74.
Aug. 6, at 12, West Eaton-place, Sir ROBERT W. C. BROWNRIGG, Bart., aged 65.
Aug. 7, MARY, the wife of the Rev. Canon BEILBY PORTEUS, 1, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's park, aged 66.
Aug. 7, suddenly, in the cricketfield, EDWARD ROBERT, third son of ROBERT CARR, of Slingley House, The Bank, Highgate, aged 23.
Aug. 7, at 22, Somerset-house, Portman-square, W., Colonel THOMAS ST. LEGER ALCOCK, formerly Major in H.M. 95th Regiment, late Colonel of the 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, son of the late Colonel Thomas and the Hon. Caroline Alcock.
Aug. 7, at the Hotel des Reservoirs, Versailles, MARY LOUISA, widow of the late Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, aged 66.
Aug. 7, at Rugeley, after a few days' illness, FRANCIS MARY, only daughter of the late Rev. RICHARD LEVETT, of Milford Hall, Stafford, aged 63.
Aug. 7, at Wallingwells, Notts, Sir THOMAS WOOLLASTON WHITE, Baronet, aged 80.
Aug. 8, at 39, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, Lady CHANNELL, widow of the late Sir W. F. Channell, formerly a Baron of the Exchequer.
Aug. 9, at Bromley, Kent, LAURA AMELIA, widow of the late Rev. James HALES TALBOT, Rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks.

LATEST NEWS.

We repeated last week the statement we had previously made, on the best authority, to the effect that the Conservative party would stand firm on the Peers' amendments to the Arrears Bill. We need hardly say that we did so on the assumption that what we knew to be the policy of the Leaders was also the policy of the party generally. So far as Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and their principal supporters are concerned, it is now evident that our information was absolutely accurate, and that those of our contemporaries who day by day announced "negotiations," and hinted at a "compromise," between the chiefs of the political parties, were wholly misinformed.

That Lord Salisbury would as a matter of fact decline to give way on the Lords' amendments was obvious from his utterances in Parliament as well as from the declarations made in his remarkable speech at Hatfield on Monday. Nothing could be clearer or more definite than the position which the Tory Chief took up in his speech on the second reading of the Bill.

To contend that he was bound to make concessions is to ignore the fact that a vast concession was made in consenting to read the Bill a second time. Our opponents are difficult to please. Their first appeal was that the Bill should at least be read a second time, even if it were amended in Committee. That having been done, they proceeded to urge that, the principle of the Bill being now adopted, the details were not worth fighting about. If this reasoning is sound, it is difficult to see the utility of an Opposition.

The real "principle of the Bill" is, after all, a matter of dispute. Its ostensible object was to relieve only deserving tenants, and the contention, which has not been disproved, is that this object was more effectively realised by the Bill in its amended than in its original form.

It is, in fact, quite clear that the ostensible object was different from the real object. The real object was to bribe lawlessness with the proceeds of robbery and confiscation. Lord Salisbury has at least unmasked this hypocrisy. He has conclusively shown its true character by arguments which are unanswered because confessedly unanswerable.

The Tory Leader's outspoken repudiation of any "responsibility for a single jot or tittle of this Bill" was not only due to himself but to the country. It was due to himself—especially after the Liberal taunts as to his complicity in the Land Act of 1881—that it should be known that the action of his party had in no way committed him. Whether he in the right or they, time will show. Meanwhile, it is on every ground better that each side should have the credit of its own policy. Believing, as we do, that Lord Salisbury's view was the correct one, we think it matter for congratulation that he at least will be free to fight again hereafter. On the other hand, we maintain that Lord Salisbury's explanations were due to the country. The nation has a right to demand from its public men—and especially from those who are likely to have the lead in conducting its affairs—a plain statement of their policy.

We have no sort of belief that the country views the Arrears Bill otherwise than with strong dislike, and Lord Salisbury would have been untrue to those who look up to him for guidance and counsel if, for the sake of preserving a false appearance of unity, he had simulated acquiescence in a policy of "robbery and confiscation," even when accepted, from short-sighted motives of expediency, by the majority of his party.

A political leader has to bear in mind that he has other followers besides those in Parliament. We are sure that in the country Lord Salisbury's decision will be enthusiastically welcomed by his friends, and at least honoured by his foes; and that the time will shortly come when he will reap the reward of his unflinching honesty and high principle.

It was scarcely necessary that the *Standard* should contradict the rumour that Lord Salisbury had resigned the leadership of the Tory Peers. His Lordship was naturally far from pleased with the decision arrived at, but his relations with the party remain on the same cordial footing as ever.

"Salisbury or Cairns?" asks the *World*, with a magnificent contempt for those conventionalities of speech which hamper ordinary mortals, but which may safely be disregarded by persons who live on easy terms of familiarity with all our leading statesmen—as editors of "society journals" are well known to do. The sting of the question lies in the "or," and the suggestion is that Lord Cairns has not supported Lord Salisbury's policy on the Arrears Bill. We are sorry to dispel the illusion, but the operation is a necessary one. Lord Cairns's "mediatorial efforts," and his "well-meant and pacific endeavours," and the "personal matter between" him and Lord Salisbury are, in fact, pure figments. Lord Cairns's relation to his late colleague has never been other than one of cordial and generous co-operation.

We may at once state, with reference to the rumours industriously circulated by our political opponents, that complete harmony has existed between the Conservative Leaders as to the policy to be pursued on the Arrears Bill. Indeed, Sir Stafford Northcote's speech on Tuesday night, and the division which he took on that occasion, are conclusive on this point. He then explicitly declared that nothing short of the adoption of the principle embodied in Lord Salisbury's first amendment could make the Bill acceptable to the Conservatives.

But what was the result of Sir Stafford's vigorous and timely action? What was the support accorded to him by the rank and file of his party? Let the division list answer the question. It is of no use to conceal the plain truth—that on a division of vital importance the Conservative Leader in the Commons was simply deserted by a very large number of his followers. All credit to him for the gallant stand which he made on that occasion. The difficulties with which Sir Stafford has long had to contend are now obvious enough. It is not the least curious feature of the situation, that foremost amongst those who last Tuesday withheld their support from their Leader were they who have hitherto been foremost in complaining of his supineness. Let us at any rate hope that we may hear no more complaints of that kind: least of all from the quarter we have indicated.

Can it for one moment be doubted that the surrender in the Commons was the direct cause of the surrender in the Lords? The more weak-kneed of the Conservative Peers may well have wavered in their resolution after the poor fight made by their allies in the Lower House.

Our readers will see that we are very frank in discussing the present position of the Tory party. We need not say that our one end and aim is the good of the party itself, the advancement of its principles, and the triumph of its policy. But these can only be attained by a careful inquiry into the causes of our present shortcomings, with a view to finding a remedy.

On this point we affirm, without the least hesitation, that the mischief is obvious and the remedy easy and simple. The root of the evil lies in the apathy and want of energy of most our provincial Conservative Associations. Even where our Tory friends take a lively interest in public affairs, we have to complain of the exceeding slowness of their action. The efficiency of the Central Office cannot be questioned for a moment: its affairs are administered by men of zeal and experience. But it certainly does not receive, from the great bulk of the Associations in union with it, the support which it has a right to claim, and without which its own efforts are paralysed.

Notably, on this very question of the Arrears Bill, the persistent inaction of the local organisations has seriously hampered the action of the Leaders. We write with a knowledge of the facts, and we could give chapter and verse for our assertions. Weeks ago we pointed out the mischievous results of a similar want of energy with regard to the Egyptian an eminent British diplomatist expressed to a friend question. It is actually the fact that, in one case, his surprise that so little had been done by English Conservatives to follow up the great meeting at Willis's Rooms by similar gatherings all over the country. He added that action of this kind would have strengthened his hands at the capital to which he was accredited, where the Foreign Minister had even twitted him with the entire absence of any demonstrations of English feeling in support of the policy enunciated at Willis's Rooms by the Tory Leaders.

The case is precisely the same with the Arrears Bill. The Tory party had a strong case. Yet they have—with a few honourable exceptions—neglected to support their Parliamentary representatives by vigorous and opportune action. And now the natural consequence has followed. The seeming apathy of their supporters produced on Tuesday something very like a panic amongst Tory members of Parliament. This in its turn undoubtedly influenced the decision of the Tory Peers, with the regrettable result which we have just witnessed. Here, then, we have the root of the mischief.

We have said that the remedy is easy. We tell our Tory friends plainly and candidly that they must bestir themselves. The heart of the country is with us: of that we are firmly assured. But its convictions must have opportunities of finding expression. To begin with a very simple matter, let an end be put to "red tape" in our organisations. For instance, when told that prompt and immediate action is urgently needed, our local officers ought not to require—let us say—five or six days' consideration before returning an answer to the effect that "the matter will be laid before the Committee at its next regular meeting," to be held, perhaps, some days later. This, and other similar matters of procedure, ought to be at once reformed. We desire to see, not so much more Tory feeling, as more promptitude in expressing it. We can win the victory if we will. Let our Tory Associations see to it that nothing is wanting to secure our success.

Lord Elcho's speech on Egyptian affairs, delivered on Thursday night, was, we cannot but think, productive of no possible benefit. We are bound to admit that the Prime Minister, in his reply, successfully demolished the noble Lord's phantom facts and limping logic. Mr. Gladstone's account of political parties in Egypt, and especially his high estimate of the real National party and its leaders, Riaz, Chérif, and Sultan Pashas, are entirely borne out by the facts of the case, upon which we have ourselves insisted more than once.

Mr. Gladstone's assurances as to the maintenance of the Khédive's power were clear and explicit, and left nothing to be desired. The Prime Minister spoke in a tone which suggested that the Government had never even contemplated a different policy. We can nevertheless state, as a positive fact, that which we have already hinted at in a recent number, that it is scarcely three weeks since the Government were certainly plotting with the Porte to get rid of Tewfik Pasha, and set up Halim in his stead. Tewfik's fate would, in that case, have been such as we can easily imagine. Our readers may depend upon it that the fact is as we have stated it, though it now suits the Government to pretend otherwise.

We have long been aware of the discontent existing in the Irish Constabulary, although we deemed it prudent to abstain from taking public notice of the matter. We are assured that the movement now begun is of a most grave character. The men are the flower of the Irish peasantry; and, seeing that the peace of the country so largely depends on them, they have surely merited better treatment than they have received at the hands of the Government. For many months they have been overworked and underpaid. They find it impossible to live on their pay when at home, the practice of "boycotting" having doubled, for them, the price of the necessaries of life.

Moreover, the provision made for the married men is far from sufficient, while there is but little promotion to be hoped for by any of the rank and file of the force who may happen to be Roman Catholics. The officers are generally Ulster men. Surely every consideration, whether of justice or of prudence, demands fair, if not generous, treatment of a body of men whose efficiency is only equalled by their loyalty.

The Dublin organ of Fenian ruffianism, *United Ireland*, tries hard to conceal the fact that the movement for paying its Parliamentary sympathisers has met with but little response in Ireland. A valued correspondent writes as follows:—"The Bishops look with the greatest distrust on the scheme. The fund would avowedly come from Cosmopolitan Socialist Clubs in America; and who pays the piper calls the tune, which in this case would certainly not be a pious anthem, but the Irish version of the *Marseillaise*." Some of the more far-seeing members of the Land League have received the project coldly, knowing it will be a dead failure, although in one or two constituencies—notably Wexford and Tipperary—where there are rich tenant farmers, the experiment may succeed.

We hope that Mr. Kavanagh's admirable letter, which we printed last week, on the Irish Land Corporation, will be placarded and otherwise distributed throughout Ireland. It is needless to say that the Revolutionary Irish papers have carefully suppressed it.

We heard some time since that the Ladies' Land League was virtually dead, owing to the determined action taken against it by the clergy, in obedience to the Bishops' recent circular. Its dissolution is now publicly announced.

The conviction of the Fenian Walsh leaves us free to say that we have reason to believe, on grounds independent of the evidence adduced against him, that he occupies a high position in the Fenian organisation, and that his superiors are confident that he will betray no secrets.

We are authorised to contradict the statement that Mgr. the Comte de Chambord has been in any way suffering from indisposition. The first rumour was that he was seriously ill; afterwards it was said that he had only been slightly ailing. Both rumours are, we are glad to say, devoid of foundation. The mistake probably arose from the fact that his nephew, the Comte de Bardi, has been suffering from a very severe attack of Levantine fever, caught whilst yachting in the *Aldégonde* off Smyrna, and is being nursed at Frohsdorff, where M. de Raincourt also lies very ill. We are happy to state that Mgr. the Comte de Chambord was never in better health, or exhibiting more vigour than at this moment. Those who have lately had the privilege of seeing him say that he is stronger than any of his nephews, except Don Carlos.

We hear from Frohsdorff that Don Carlos (Duke of Madrid) has just arrived, with his eldest son, the Infante Don Jaime, on a visit to the Comte de Chambord.

Our omniscient contemporary the *World* professes to supply its readers with an account of the Comte de Chambord "at home." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to explain that the only materials required for this life-like sketch were a *Murray's Handbook*, a biographical dictionary, and a shilling photograph. Here, however, is one interesting detail which only an intimate friend of the Count's could perhaps have supplied:—"The usual cup of coffee and roll begin the day at Frohsdorff, and then the *déjeûner à la fourchette*, or luncheon, at twelve o'clock." It needed one who was conversant with French habits to have guessed this. The writer also describes, evidently as an eye-witness, the visit of the Orléans Princes to the Count, and "the evenings they spent together, chatting like brothers, and talking over the past and future prospects of France." These little touches redeem the narrative from the otherwise rather commonplace air which otherwise characterises it. We take leave, however, with all submission, to doubt the statement that the Count, "much to his credit, has never, since" a certain critical occasion in the "heyday of early manhood"—whatever period that may indicate—"been willingly addressed with the regal epithet in his own household."

Europe has just been edified by the dignified spectacle in France of the office of Prime Minister going a-begging for more than a week. Such is the fervid devotion to the Republic with which she inspires her sons—such is the self-denying patriotism of her public men—such is the honour and estimation in which the highest offices of the State are held by them, that for ten days the Chief of a State which nearly realises the ideal of modern Liberalism has been reduced to the direst straits to find anybody willing to form a Cabinet.

The *République Française*—not precisely a biassed witness against the present *régime*—thus bears its testimony:—"The Republicans are divided amongst themselves and exasperated against each other, while our opponents, crushed during the last ten years, are to-day rearing their heads aloft and are gaining lost ground." The one plain fact of the position is simply this—that no permanent Republican Ministry is possible. M. de Grandlieu, a shrewd and plain-spoken writer in the *Figaro*, grasps the situation completely, and frankly recommends M. Grévy to turn for aid to the Legitimate Monarchy, represented by the Comte de Chambord.

We are glad to announce that an important Royalist gathering will be held on the 19th instant at Challans (Vendée), the Comte de Montide Rézé in the chair. Amongst those present will be General de Charette, the Marquis de la Rochejacquelein, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, the Prince de Léon, M. de Cazenove de Pradines, and other well-known noblemen and gentlemen. M. de Baudry d'Asson will propose an address to the Comte de Chambord, and the ladies present will adopt one to his august spouse. The questions to be discussed are:—1st. The home and foreign policy of France; 2ndly. Godless education; and 3rdly. The present duties of the Royalist party.

The *Journal Officiel* has just published a long memorandum addressed to the teachers of primary and so-called "maternal" schools, on the subject of moral education. Moral is rightly distinguished from intellectual education as dealing not with knowledge but with the regulation of the will. It is defined as "the act of inclining the free will towards good." The teacher is to aim at this object as though he were dealing with children devoid of all previous ideas of good and evil. No doubt the great majority of the children will already have had religious instruction, and be familiar with the idea of a Divine Author of the Universe. These fleeting and confused notions it is the teacher's duty to develope by suitable culture. We commend the whole of this interesting document to our "non-sectarian" advocates at home, who will find in it an admirable exponent of the vague and vapid theories by which they seek to commend a system of morals without dogma—in other words, a code of laws without a Law-giver.

We quote the following as an instance of the impartial and neutral character which is claimed by the advocates of secular education in France for the State schools:—M. Mas, professor of rhetoric at the *lycée* of Avignon, who recently delivered an ultra-Republican speech at the distribution of prizes, writes to a local journal, "I have ever held that the first duty of a professor at a Republican University is rather to turn out Republicans than scholars." Of course we may for "Republicans" read "Republicans and Atheists."

A missionary priest of Avignon, Father Charles de Dianoux, S.J., has just returned from Alexandria, where he suffered the most infamous treatment at the hands of the Arabs after the bombardment. He spent four days in prison, was severely beaten on the feet, robbed of his clothes, and dragged through the streets. He owes his freedom, and indeed his life, to the English intervention.

We hear from the Department of the Marne that a charitable lady has left one hundred thousand francs to establish a hospital for the poor of the commune of Vienne-le-Château, a condition of the bequest being that the nursing should be entrusted to members of a religious order. The Prefect has just refused to allow the commune to accept this generous bequest.

The ram sales of the leading flockmasters of the Oxfordshire Down Breed have recently concluded with highly satisfactory results. The average at Mr. Brassey's sale was £13 6s. 9d. each; at Mr. Charles Howard's, within 1s. of £15 each; at Mr. Milton Druce's, £15 5s.; but at Mr. John Treadwell's sale, which took place at Upper Winchendon, near Aylesbury, on August 2, 56 shearling rams averaged no less than £26 17s. each. The average last year was between £17 and £18, and this is stated to be the highest ever made at any public sale of rams of the breed. Among the animals sold on Wednesday "Prince Albert" by "Prince of Wales," the second-prize Royal winner, realised 61 guineas, and "Baron Liverpool," by "Royal Liverpool," 57 guineas, both being purchased by Mr. M'Donald for exportation. A still higher price was obtained for a grandly-formed shearling, well coated with flesh and wool, purchased by Mr. Milton Druce for 64 guineas. Mr. Gibbardt, who bought for Germany, was the largest purchaser.

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